

RIOTING AT FULTON.

REMOVAL OF WOODMEN OFFICES  
CAUSES TROUBLE.

Fulton loses the Modern Woodmen Records, a Mob Threatens the Lieutenant Governor and Adjutant General and Troops Are Sent.

Militia in the Fight.

The controversy over the removal of the head offices of the Modern Woodmen from Fulton to Rock Island came to an end Thursday in a sensational manner. The Lieutenant Governor of the State was kept a prisoner for four hours by a mob, the Adjutant General of the State was roughly handled and both feared that their lives were in danger. Gov. Tanner was called on for troops, both Lieut. Gov. Northcott and the sheriff of the county declaring that the civil authority was powerless to preserve order. Militia were ordered to the scene, but later the order was countermanded, but the countermand came too late to stop one company. In the meantime the seal and principal books of the order were removed to Rock Island. Judge Gast of the Circuit Court, who has been dissolving the injunctions restraining the removal of the offices to Rock Island as fast as they were issued, Thursday dissolved the sixth injunction at Morrison. Anticipating his decision, forty residents of Fulton chartered a special train to Alcona where Judge Ramsey, who resides at Morrison, is holding court, to get him to interfere in their behalf, but he refused to do so. A telegram was at once sent to Rock Island telling the interested men to come and get the books and records. They came early strong on the Dr. H. H. Hord, Hennepin, and then Lieut. Gov. Northcott and Adjutant General Reece.



"THIS BONE IS FROM A HOG."

The visitors were compelled to carry the paraphernalia from the office to the river, as no drayman would haul them. They took a portion of the books to the steamer and then decided to send the remainder by express at 6 o'clock. When Lieut. Gov. Northcott and General Reece started for the depot to take a train, which was followed by a crowd and pelted with tomatoes. They took refuge in the Woodmen office. Afterward they attempted to board the Burlington train going south at 6:10. The crowd was at the depot, and when Mr. Reece showed himself it was a signal for the opening of hostilities. Mr. Reece was pelted and cuffed, but succeeded in boarding the train, where he was further assaulted while on the way to Clinton. Mr. Northcott was frightened at the outbreak and succeeded in returning to the waiting room, which was surrounded by the crowd, which kept growing. He was kept a prisoner there until 8 o'clock, the citizens preventing serious outbreak. Sheriff Fuller requested Gov. Tanner to send militia. Major Anthony of Sterling, Captain McGrath and forty members of Company G of Dixon, fifty deputy sheriffs from Sterling arrived at 9:17 o'clock. All was quiet when the company arrived. At 10:10 o'clock Mr. Northcott boarded a north-bound train for Sarnava, after being detained for four hours. The militia, under Mr. Northcott's orders, were sent to the head clerk's office to guard it and assist with the remainder of the removal.

History of the Trouble.

The controversy of the Modern Woodmen is an old one. In 1883 the several camps then in convention at Fulton, Ill., organized what was termed the Head Camp. A charter was secured and the headquarters of the Head Camp was located by the charter granted by the Secretary of the State of Illinois at Fulton. There was a board of eleven directors or executive committee, charged with the administration of the order. The order prospered and the Head Camp at Fulton became a center of local importance. All of the money received for dues and assessments was sent to the town. The postoffice increased in business and classification. The local banks reaped the benefit of the deposit of the money and a large number of people were given employment. In 1890 the organization had a number of State camps and an element in the order began to chafe over the Head Camp. It was claimed that the State organizations forming a national organization had an undoubted right to administer the business of the order. The result of a convention at Springfield was the prevalence of the opinion that the camp headquarters should be removed to Rock Island. The old board of trustees, by amendment, was cut down to five and the outsiders, as the people of Fulton term the members at large, secured control of the order. Repeated efforts to remove the headquarters to Rock Island were followed by the rival organization at Fulton, which asserted that the old board was still in power by virtue of the charter, and the building erected at Rock Island has never yet been occupied.

The people of Rock Island began to take an interest in the controversy. They wanted the headquarters, and after legal objections were placed in their way they resorted to force. One night three months ago a train load of Rock Island people made an attack on Fulton. The rally was repulsed, a number of people being injured in the riot that followed the attempt to capture the headquarters. Since then

OFFICIALS ARE NOT SURPRISED.

Fall of Spain's Cabinet Apparently Expected in Washington.

It cannot be said that the fall of the Spanish cabinet caused surprise among the officials of the State Department or among the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington. A careful inspection of the cable news for the past few weeks had left the general impression that the cabinet erected in haste after the assassination of Premier Canovas could not be expected to survive long. There were several reasons for this expectation, but perhaps the principal one was the belief that the dissensions among the supporters of the Government caused by the personal encounter between the Duke of Tolosa, the minister for foreign affairs, and one of the leaders of the dissident conservatives, Senator Comas, had not been healed, but had been only bridged over temporarily. The dissident conservatives at the time insisted upon the resignation of the duke as a condition of their further support of the Government. As the Government depended now upon a homogeneous party, but rather upon a union of various elements generally opposed to liberal ideas for its existence, this was a threatening condition, and a crisis was averted only through strenuous efforts of conservative leaders.

Artificial Bones.

Dr. Allport, an Expert, Creates a Sensation in the Luetger Case. Public interest in the Luetger murder trial at Chicago continues with unabated intensity. The testimony of Dr. Allport, an expert, Wednesday afternoon, was greatly to the advantage of the State. Dr. Allport declared the femur, which Prof. George Dorsey of the Field Columbian museum identified as that of a human, was the femur of a hog. Dr. Allport is a professor of descriptive and comparative anatomy in the Northwestern University. The dispute between these two eminent authorities as to the bones has brought about a crisis in the case. If the jury believes Dr. Allport the conclusion can hardly be escaped that no human body was buried in the vat in Luetger's sawing factory. When Dr. Allport went on the witness stand again Thursday he created another sensation, by declaring that the temporal bone which Prof. Dorsey identified as human and from its formation probably the right temporal bone of a female, is not human. Dr. Allport emphatically remarked that there were no indications upon which to base the conclusion that



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the bone was from the skull of a human being. He believed it came from the skull of some lower animal. He also declared that the phalanges in evidence belonged to the lower animal kingdom. Dr. Allport made a statement on the witness stand Thursday that caused a profound sensation for a few minutes. He was examining the temporal bone which had been identified by Prof. Dorsey and pronounced by the latter not only a temporal bone, but the temporal bone of a woman. "That bone is not a temporal bone either of a human or of the lower order of animals," declared Dr. Allport, gazing at the exhibit intently. "It is a composition of bones put together by artificial means. The iron work which Prof. Dorsey said was the outline of a facial nerve is a fiber of animal matter with which the bones are stuck together." The statement was received with something akin to dismay by the prosecution for a moment. Luetger landed back in his chair and laughed.



"THIS BONE IS FROM A HOG."

DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE

Chicago Street Railway Employees Will Invoke the Law.

At 1 o'clock Friday morning the mass meeting of Chicago street car employees in Coffey's Hall, 33d and Halsted streets, unanimously adopted a resolution indicating the organization of a local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees of America and boldly declared for further activity in organizing the street car men of Chicago. It was decided to notify Superintendent Bowen of the Chicago City Railway Company that the cars of the company on the South Side are now run by union men and that an injury to one is the concern of all. The plan of the executive committee to resent any further dismissals was ratified, and future action was referred to that committee with power to act. A secret ballot of the men gives the executive committee the power to order a strike without any notice to the company. It was developed at the meeting that the claims of the organizers concerning the numbers of men who had joined the union were exaggerated. Meetings of men loyal to the company were held and resolutions adopted declaring against a strike and announcing that no grievance exists.

W. J. Allen, a member of Company G, 112th Illinois Regiment, an inmate of the national military home at Dayton, O., and John Brandenberger, a soldier, were found dead. Death was probably due to heart disease in both cases.

WILL LAST A MONTH.

CHICAGO'S GREAT MURDER TRIAL DRAGS ALONG.

Case of Sausage-maker Luetger Is Far from Being Ended—Shotgun Quarantine in Texas—Immigration Congress Meets—Government Report on Crops.

End Is Not Near. The beginning of the sixth week of the Luetger trial in Chicago brought to the court room a large and more heterogeneous crowd than usual. Long before the court room doors were open, men, women and children surged about the main entrance of the criminal court building and made violent efforts to get in. Policemen and court bailiffs on duty at the doors had much difficulty in handling the crowds and admitting those with tickets. The State's Attorney's office was overrun by people who in the excitement forgot the Attorney McEwen for a moment. State's Attorney Denver and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen avoided the solicitations only by locking themselves in the State's Attorney's private office, where they consulted for half an hour with Police Inspector Schaeck and Police Captain Schuetter.

Luetger came into court smoking a cigar and greeted his attorneys and his son, Arnold, pleasantly. The alleged wife murderer seemed to be in an exceptionally pleasant frame of mind and joked and laughed with his son and Wm. Charles, his business partner, until Judge Tuthill appeared upon the bench. Mary Siemering, the servant girl, whose cross-examination was in progress Saturday when court adjourned, was called. Around this witness, according to the theory of the prosecution, the motive for the alleged murder of Mrs. Luetger centers. Luetger's infatuation for his pretty servant girl is claimed by the prosecution to have been the instilling motive to this celebrated crime. When she went on the witness stand to again endure, as she supposed, the cross-examination of the State's Attorney Denver, Mrs. Siemering appeared composed and defiant. Her cheeks were flushed, which indicated apparently some mental excitement, but the young woman, it was evident, had made up her mind to control her feelings, and not permit the State's Attorney to confuse her. His cross-examination was not severe.

BIG FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

Million Dollar Conflagration Visits the National Capital.

In Washington, fire broke out in the central power station of the Capital Traction Company a few minutes before 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The fire destroyed the magnificent six-story structure was doomed. The building occupies the entire block from Pennsylvania avenue to G street, and from Thirteenth and One-half street to Fourteenth street. The blaze started on the southwest corner and despite the efforts of the fire department was out of control. The fire spread to the east and attacked a row of three-story brick houses. So fearful was the heat that the firemen could not get within reach of the burning buildings. They were driven back foot by foot until the structure was completely surrounded. The fire department was on the scene, but so fierce was the conflagration that their efforts were futile. The power house was built four years ago. It was six stories in height, and besides containing the power plant of the Pennsylvania avenue lines of the Capital Traction Company, was occupied by dozens of offices. The walls began to fall by 12 o'clock, and with the decreasing heat the firemen were enabled to get to work on adjoining property. Two hours after the first alarm was given the huge building was reduced to a few crumbling walls, and the wreckage of nearly a million dollars had been done. The loss on adjoining buildings will not be large, as those burned are old and small. At one time the offices of the Southern Railway were threatened, but prompt work by the firemen checked the flames.

FEW LEADERS PRESENT.

Very Slim Attendance at the Chicago Labor Convention.

The much-advertised national labor convention in Chicago was not as well attended a gathering as had been expected, as the original call for the convention had been rescinded and many big labor organizations that had been expected to be represented were not in evidence. Among the labor men present were Frank Egger, national secretary and organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant National Union of Barkeepers; J. A. McDonough; J. A. Ferguson; D. M. McDonald; and E. Baice of Butte, Mont.; M. P. Carrick and W. A. Klinger, Pittsburgh; B. R. Creedon, Wallace, Ida., and many representatives of local reform organizations. Many of those present said that President General of the American Federation of Labor was to blame for the interference of the arrangements of the original call for a monster convention. They said the statement issued by Gompers advising all labor organizations to keep away from the convention was the result of jealousy, Gompers feeling aggrieved because his name was not signed to the call.

Notes of Current Events.

Five men met death from "black dump" in the Jersey No. 1 mine, near Rendham, Pa.

Great alarm is felt at Havana over Minister Woodford's notes to Spain, and the Spaniards there are very indignant. A telegram was received at Omaha from Master in Chancery Corneal, fixing Nov. 1 as the date for the sale of the Union Pacific.

The bronze monument that is to be erected in Portsmouth Square to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has been successfully cast in San Francisco. The statue will represent a Spanish galleon under full sail.

The Dawes and Creek commissioners have concluded a treaty whereby the Creek Indians agree to allotment and a change in the form of their government. Town sites are to be laid off where towns now exist and residents can secure title to their town property by the payment of 50 per cent of an assessed valuation of their lots, exclusive of improvement.

GUATEMALA PRESIDENT SUES MORALES FOR PEACE.

A private cipher cable dispatch received in San Francisco from Guatemala, when deciphered, reads that the revolutionaries have been successful and that the general has been trying to compromise with Morales. He has sent word to the insurgent leader that he is ready to sue for peace. The proper construction to put on the message is that Barrios has probably been compelled to accept terms of surrender from Morales.

The members of the Central American colony in New York are horror-stricken over the news of the shooting of prominent people in Barrios' orders. They say that if Barrios is bold and cruel enough to cause the murder of so eminent a man as Aparicio he will not hesitate to carry out wholesale slaughter among the people who oppose him, and the Guatemalans in this vicinity have the greatest fear for the safety of their families and friends at home.

SHOTGUN QUARANTINE RULES

Great Yellow Fever Scare Rages in All Parts of Southern Texas.

The yellow fever fright has struck Texas in earnest. Nearly all of the towns in eastern, central and southern parts of the State have declared "shotgun quarantine" against Houston. In Brazos County, County Health Officer Tabor has given out orders to the effect that no person entering the county will be closely guarded and no passenger trains will stop

GUARDS DRIVING REFUGEES FROM FEVER STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

to testify Inspector Schaeck was there. He told me I did not say what I did he would punish me," said the witness. The photographs which were identified by witnesses from Kenoeba were handed to the witness and she identified them. The picture which included Mrs. Luetger and her children was taken two years ago, the witness said. Several questions of an impeaching character were asked and Mary Siemering was excused. She left the witness stand with a smile and took a seat within the inclosure and remained to listen to other witnesses.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS.

Judge Best of Washington Represented the Administration.

The sixth annual national irrigation congress convened Tuesday in Lincoln, Neb. When President C. B. Booth of Los Angeles called the convention to order in University Hall, 121 delegates, representing thirteen States, responded to the call for their credentials. Gov. Holcomb delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by the president's annual address. Among those seated there were: James A. Davis, Chicago; Commander Booth-Tucker, New York; Judge Emory P. Best, Washington; F. H. Nowell, Washington; Dr. Clarke Gannon, Chicago; C. C. Wright, Los Angeles, Cal.; John E. Frost, Kansas, and Senator Carey of Wyoming. Judge Best was there as the representative of the Federal Government to submit a plan of donating all arid lands to the various States in which they are located in return for their reclamation. The Government will take the land and it is said the Government thinks this desirable. W. J. Bryan addressed the delegates on the agricultural situation.

GOOD FOR HARVESTING.

Post Week Has Been Too Dry for Fall Sowing and Seeding.

The weekly crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department says: Except on the Atlantic coast, where rains have fallen, the week has been exceptionally dry, and upon the whole very unfavorable for maturing and gathering crops. Like the preceding weeks, however, it has been very unfavorable for the germination of sown grain, as well as for fallowing and seeding, which is much delayed generally throughout the central and western and in some of the Southern States. In Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia late tobacco has been seriously injured by frosts.

SUFFERINGS OF GOLD SEEKERS.

Coming of Winter Forces Many to Abandon the Trails.

There is terrible suffering on the Skagway and Dyea trails in consequence of winter setting in. The rainstorm that prevailed there last week was extremely severe upon the gold seekers, who were scattered along the way. The storms have destroyed their provisions and many are left with scarcely enough dry food for another meal and without money to return home. Passengers who arrived in Tacoma on the City of Seattle Sunday morning estimate that there are from 600 to 1,000 men on the two trails who have not the means to purchase tickets back to Puget sound. Their statements are corroborated by letters received by the same steamer. A small number of these men may find work at Skagway, but for the great majority there will be nothing to do for months. Many of them are poorly equipped to stand the weather even now prevailing, which ranges from constant rain on the coast to ice and snow on the summit.

Bandits Rob a Train.

Hold Up a Northern Pacific Passenger Crew in Minnesota.

The Northern Pacific passenger from the east was held up and robbed at 2 o'clock Sunday morning about three miles east of Moorhead, Minn. The engine and mail car came in alone and the engineer reported that he had been compelled to leave the rest of the train. The robbery was the coolest piece of criminal work in the history of the valley. Engineer Hooker, just after pulling out of Glyndon, noticed a masked man on the front platform of the mail car. A few moments later the man climbed over the tender of the engine and covered two of the engine men with a revolver. He compelled the engineer to stop the train, threatening to shoot if he refused. Several minutes afterward three other masked men came to the front of the train with Conductor Corcoran and a brakeman. All were compelled to mount the engine and the engineer was ordered to open the throttle. The men with revolvers sat on the end of the tender and with the weapons leveled urged the engineer to increase the speed. Not until the train reached Moorhead was it known to the crew that the engine and mail car had been cut off from the other section of the train. The hold-up was not profitable to the robbers. They had evidently intended to take the express car, but did not cut deep enough in the train. When a stop was made to secure the plunder the leader of the gang discovered the mistake, and finding that the robbers ordered the mail men out of the car and went through the mail.

BERRIZ ORDERS A SLAUGHTER.

The Spanish Consul Sends Insurgents to Be Killed.

Col. Berriz, who ordered several brigades in jail, ordered several brigades to be hanged near Bejucal. Among them is the son of Gen. Diego, Baldomero Acosta, the Cuban leader, is in the field and has not been captured, as was claimed. The story was that Acosta was taken Friday, just as the American steamer Goncho was leaving Havana harbor. The policy inspector of vessels, under orders from the chief of police of Havana, boarded the boat, and it was claimed, placed the insurgent captain under arrest. Acosta, it was said, entered Havana in disguise last week, suffering from a serious illness. The Cuban captain and his wife were evidently trying to flee to the Mexican shore. The story is denied. Forty insurgents entered Luyano, two miles from Havana, captured a number of cattle and sacked several stores. Juan Delgado has attacked San Antonio Banos, in Havana province, and captured arms. No resistance was made by the Spaniards. Misses Adela and Dolores la Peyre, daughters of a respectable family, have been placed under arrest. It is claimed their father is a member of the insurgent government.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Every business house in the town of Atton, T. P., was destroyed by fire. The loss is over \$50,000.

Ed Staffebach, one of the notorious family of murderers, in jail at Columbus, Kan., has gone stark mad through fear of lynching at the hands of a mob.

Mrs. F. J. Jackson, charged with being an accomplice of Dr. G. W. Goddard in the murder of her husband last April, was discharged by the grand jury at Kansas City, Mo.

The State Department has been notified that the Colombian Government has suspended the export duty on coffee, which amounted to \$1.00 per 110 pounds, and was a war tax.

All kite records were broken at Blue Hill observatory, Mass., when the topmost kite of a string of seven, with four miles of wire, attained an altitude of 10,015 feet above the sea level.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Foster, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Boker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 13 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Newberry, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 4 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weheler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 384, F. & A. M., meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, on or before the full of the moon.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 122, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 10, F. & A. M., meets every Tuesday evening.

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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

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# PHONES ON THE FARM



The practical utility of having a telephone on the farm is fast being demonstrated in many agricultural districts, and the system is bound to spread. Outside of the business aspects of the project, the social side of the question has helped on construction. From the experiments of a mere boy there has grown in one eastern section a system with sixteen wires, covering seven townships. The demand has spread. In this instance, for telephonic service, until now farmers miles apart sit in their homes with receivers at their ears, and listen to speeches, songs and recitations sent whirling over the wires, or express with one another, with readiness and convenience, what shall be done to kill the weevil and keep up the price of wheat.

The farm telephone is the outgrowth of no corporation, and no charge is made for rates. It should either be a purely personal venture, or conducted on the lines of the Grange, for mutual improvement and benefit. The person starting into this enterprise will find enthusiastic helpers. Farmers instantly realize that they have an opportunity to build their own lines at nominal cost. As the great bulk of the farmer's business is, after all, with other farmers, and with local dealers in the nearest town, he is practically independent of the long-distance companies, and serves all his needs by a short line to the town and to the homes of his nearest neighbors. The experiments already made will soon become popular, and the near future will doubtless see a farmhouse with a telephone as naturally a part of its equipment as is a windmill or a cistern.

Communication between farmhouses in time of peril or trouble has always been slow and tedious. Fire, murder, robbery and other disasters which naturally enlist the sympathies of neighboring farmers are liable to occur almost any time on a farm far away from its neighbors. If the place is left, as is often the case, in charge of the women while the men are at work far away in the fields news of some important happening can be transmitted only at the cost of a long journey, which many times is out of the question. But from the want of a farmhouse hangs a telephone connected with a neighboring system, a dozen or a score of farmhouses may be alarmed in an

instant, and if a crime is committed which calls for swift retribution or a chase after the offender the instant wings of electricity will aid in the pursuit.

The first step toward easily and cheaply constructing a farm telephone line is to get the telephones. Cell batteries are a prime requisite, and can be ordered at any hardware store; so can the transmitter and receiver. It will take some studying to understand just what part this equipment plays in the whole ensemble, yet it is simple and practical when properly connected. The bare wire fence should be utilized wherever there are no breaks, and where wire loops can be employed to connect with other farms. Where this cannot be done, however, wire can be strung from tree to tree, across country or along the highways. No insulation is necessary, the wire being simply fastened to the limb with staples. Sometimes bare spaces may need poles. These need not be the great, tall, well

seem to be nothing to prevent farmers from installing telephone systems which would be independent of companies which charge such exorbitant tariffs. Private lines among neighbors or lines to town, with a small exchange and switchboard in the postoffice or general store, could be easily and cheaply installed, and when once in service the farmers would fight before relinquishing them.

The practical utility of the independent telephone may be realized by taking the case of an isolated settlement not on any railroad. Everyone must drive to some other town to see any body or to find out what is going on. If they had a telephone line, even a single instrument in the settlement, the advantages would be enormous. The original cost would be scarcely anything, \$10 or \$15 perhaps. After that there is no expense and the convenience will never be appreciated until the line has been in operation for awhile. There are a hundred and one



They use it every day and near neighbors come into call up the town. It is connected with an exchange, but people are accommodating in a small town and if anyone wants a message transmitted to somebody there is no trouble about its being delivered at the other end. They call up in the morning and find out what price is offered for something of the farm. If it is satisfactory, a bargain is made over the wire, perhaps, or decide to drive in with a wagon. If the market is low a trip is saved. The possibilities are endless. A telegram arrives late at night. The operator at the town can hasten to the wire, read the dispatch, and save a long and tedious trip into the country.

Another thing that will be brought about some day will be the storage of the surplus energy developed by windmills in storage batteries and its use to light farms and farmhouses by electricity. The only drawback to the scheme now is the great weight and considerable cost of storage batteries. But an immense amount of energy could be accumulated by a windmill and converted into electricity, stored up and later released to light up a farmhouse. Of course this would be chiefly available in the winter when the evenings are short, because in the summer it is light until almost 9 o'clock, and then the average farmer goes to bed. But that plan will be developed by-and-by and indeed has been already in some places, but the expense under the present system is almost prohibitive.

There is no doubt but that in the city the telephone is a constant necessity for the transaction of business. In the country it would seem to be fully as necessary, where everyone is isolated and communication is necessarily slow and difficult by ordinary methods. For every need of the farmer he must drive to town, no matter how great the distance or how bad the roads. Often it means merely a trip both ways to order something by telephone or to get something that might as well be sent out from the town. With the telephone system in operation his labors will be lightened, incalculably, and his time saved immeasurably.

And after all the barbed wire fence system should commend itself to the farmer through its simplicity and its ease of operation and equipment.



ATTENDING THE CONCERT BY PHONE.

trimmed poles of the telephone company, but material cut in the woods, and branches lopped off.

When a line is complete, part or all barbed wire fence, or current carried along on a home-made line strung to trees, roofs and poles, the farmer has a decidedly new luxury secured at a very low expense. An instrument complete costs but \$6 and wire is \$2.70 a mile. If the barbed wire fence method is used the wire costs nothing, for it is already on the ground, strung and ready for service. With hundreds of miles of barbed wire fence practically continuous all over the country, there would

things that a settlement like that would want to get into communication with a town for. If they had a line to some near village they could have messages transmitted over the long distance wire to large cities, and if a farmer wanted something in a hurry instead of waiting for it and waiting for the slow delivery of the mails there he could call up his dealer in the city, order it by wire and have it come out by express that day.

In one of these settlements where a line is now in actual operation it is claimed by its users that they absolutely could not get along without it.

## A DEADLY PARALLEL.

### CLEVELANDISM AND MCKINLEYISM CONTRASTED.

Conditions During First Two Months of McKinley Protective Tariff Scheme, What Different from Corresponding Sixty Days of Cleveland Free Trade.

#### Two Administrations.

The close of the first sixty days of the operations of the new tariff law and the business improvements which are visible in every direction during that time have suggested a comparison of the conditions during the two months in question with those of the corresponding date in the first year of the Cleveland administration, during which time the free trade Congress elected with President Cleveland was just beginning its attack upon the protective system which the Dingley law sixty days ago re-established.

The two periods from July 24 to Sept. 24 in the years 1893 and 1897, respectively, present a marked contrast as to business conditions, and it is possible to obtain from Government records some data bearing upon this subject and now especially interesting.

Sixty Days of Cleveland-Wilsonism. The following data gathered largely from official reports presents a picture of the sixty-day period of the year 1893 with which the two months just ended correspond, both as to the portion of the year and the period of the President's

nonresumption of work. National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., announced increase of wages. Union Iron and Steel Co. Youngstown, O., resumed work after a long shut-down. Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona increased schedule to ten hours. Washington, Pa., Steel and Tin Plate Co. doubles working capacity. Birmingham, Ala., Railroad shops extend schedule to ten hours. Lawrence, Mass., Hosiery Mill resumes, 2,000 hands. Car works at Michigan City, Ind., increase schedule to twelve hours, with two years' work engaged, 1,500 hands.

Week ending Sept. 18, 1897. Cordage mills at Isan, O., purchased for \$500,000, to be reopened at once after several years of idleness. East Lake Woolen Mills, Bridgeport, Pa., resume after three years' idleness. West Paper Mill, Malone, N. Y., resume after two years' idleness. Large advance in wages of coal miners and conclusion of coal strike.

A. B. CARSON.

#### The Shooting at Hogsansville.

It was very thoughtless on the part of those Georgia Democrats to bring about that little "catastrophe" in which a colored Republican was shot from ambush because he was an office holder, without consulting the Ohio Democrats. It has placed the latter in a very awkward position, for they hoped to get the support of a large element of colored Democrats of that State on local issues this time, but, of course, this Georgia instance absolutely destroys that prospect.

#### Will Not Be Fooled.

While Mr. Bryan is traveling about the country trying to revive the free silver corpse the farmers of Nebraska are rejoicing over the best crops they have had for years and are paying off the mortgages which Bryan said last year never could be paid without free silver. The Nebraska wheat crop this year is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels.

#### SOME RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

CAPITAL IS INVESTED. LABOR IS EMPLOYED. MINES ARE OPERATED. FACTORIES ARE BUSY. FARMERS ARE HAPPY. AND TRADE IS ACTIVE.



#### WORN BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

A \$400 Suit Worn While Livingston Was Secretary of State. In the days when this republic was young Secretary of State Livingston had pronounced ideas regarding the dress of a diplomat and he gave his plans and specifications to a Mr. Louder, whose tailor shop was just across from the treasury building. Mr. Louder charged \$400 for making the suit. The pattern has been dug up out of the dusty archives of the State Department. The cloth was navy blue. It was embroidered with golden thread and was decorated with a double row of brass buttons. Below this coat came pretty knickerbockers, silk stockings and buckles. The rest of the outfit was made up of a white tie, a hat with gold tassels and a sword. This regular uniform was worn while Secretary Livingston was in office. When

## SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Truth Alone. Only truth can keep deceptions from weaving cobwebs around the conscience. Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Individuality. The whole process of nature is to individualize, picking out this man, this class, this body, and cultivating it. Rev. B. O. Ayresworth, Christian, Denver, Col.

True Wealth. Christ was humble and poor, yet he was living incarnation of all true wealth and character and holiness. Rev. R. Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Bargain Sales. Over the world's counter many things are sold. Fame, or rather notoriety, is just now one of the greatest bargains offered. Rev. I. O. Rankin, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

National Hope. The hope of our nation is in our womanhood, because women train our children. Again, the hope of our nation is with the young manhood that follows this maternal training. Rev. Dr. Haucher, Methodist, Kansas City, Mo.

A Remedy for Ills. The Gospel of the church is the remedy for the ills of mankind. When we hear of people in distress let us do our best to minister to their suffering and help them in the struggle of life. Rev. John Stephens, San Francisco, Cal.

Greed of Gold. This feverish haste to be rich, this gambling spirit and speculation can bring us no good. There is no royal road to fortune. Many who have dreamed of gold in the valleys beyond have gone over the hills to the poor house. Rev. J. H. Smith, Christian, Chicago, Ill.

Pious Frauds. The poor soldier who knew little of creed but who gave his life for the union was a better Christian than the pious frauds who stayed at home and asked God to save this nation but did nothing for it but collect enormous interest. Rev. W. S. Rudolph, Independent Presbyterian, Denver, Col.

National Suicide. The nation who disregards its labor element is like the man who draws the keen razor across his own throat. Our times are serious. No thoughtful student can regard the ominous discontent and the thunders of social unrest without trembling for the future of his country. Rev. W. H. Carwardine, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

The Church. What is the church? What is it here for? Is it a social club or a school for the culture of aesthetics? Should there be cliques, parties, cabalistic combines and ex parte interests, or is the church a great mother, whose heart love seeks to nourish and educate her children? Rev. F. R. Morse, Baptist, New York City.

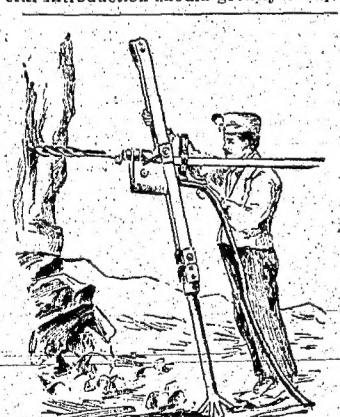
The Sabbath. It is the duty of the Christian church all over the world to use its greatest efforts in furthering a better observance of the Sabbath day. Such an alarming extent has this deterioration reached that it is only a united effort that can at this time stem this demoralizing tide. Rev. J. Van Ness, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.



## AN ELECTRIC DRILL.

With It a Six-foot Hole Can Be Bored in One Minute.

The economy and practicality of using electricity in mining coal has been demonstrated, and its more general introduction should greatly cheapen the price of our winter fuel. Only a few days ago a Philadelphia operator said that in the course of a few years coal will probably be selling at tide-water for the price now paid for mining it—namely, 45 cents a ton.



BORES A SIX-FOOT HOLE IN A MINUTE.

The picture shows an electric drill which is used for making holes in the face of the coal seam. It is capable of drilling a six-foot hole in one minute. In this connection it is interesting to note that coal mined by machinery does not require as powerful cartridges for the blasting as coal mined by hand, and the rapidity with which the holes are drilled by electric power effects a great saving and largely increased output. The weight of the drill represented, with post for a six-foot vein, is only 152 pounds. This can easily be handled by one man. The drill works so quickly that it takes the greater part of one man's time to attend to the feed mechanism and angles together with starting and stopping the drill, while the other man is arranging and picking the places for the holes. By the time he is another place ready the drill has finished the preceding hole and is ready to be moved. Two men can very quickly reset the drill and

then get it started again. This machine has drilled enough holes in ten hours to "shoot" or blast down 800 tons of coal in a seven-foot vein. It consumes about three-horse-power, and the one shown in the cut is a Jeffrey machine.

## AN ORIGINAL ABOLITIONIST.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Rust Is One Who Claims That Distinction.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Rust is one of the "original abolitionists." Ever since his youth—and he has now reached old age—he has been active for the welfare of the colored people of the land. Before the civil war he worked for their freedom. Since the war he has worked to increase their culture. All his life long he has been connected with educational institutions for their special benefit. He has made for himself an imperishable record as an agent of civilization, and his name will never be forgotten by the freedmen of the United States. Dr. Rust was born in New England, where revolt against slavery was indigenous, and there was never any doubt about his willingness to be classed among the "black Republicans," or the "grassy mechanics," or whatever else the advocates of the greatest of national reforms were then contemptuously called. Perhaps he was never actually assaulted while



REV. DR. RICHARD S. RUST.

preaching and lecturing for emancipation, but over and over again he had experienced violent enough to appall any but the most stout-hearted. Over

forty years ago he became president of the Freedmen's College at Xenia, Ohio, and while holding this position he had much to do with the insertion of the clauses against slavery into the general Methodist discipline. After the war Dr. Rust was the father of the Methodist policy of extending schools for freedmen all over the South, which has resulted in about eighty institutions that serve as lighthouses of knowledge to the whole colored race. For years he has gone up and down the land lecturing and preaching in their behalf, and now, when too old to continue personal labor, his interest is still strong. Dr. Rust resides in Cincinnati.

## Tons of Food Wasted.

A weekly newspaper in London gives some curious facts as the result of recent inquiries throughout the British metropolis and provinces into the subject of wasted food in workhouses. These show how tons of bread are wasted every week and consigned to the swill tub. It is a common custom, also, it appears, in some workhouses, to throw away plates of untouched meat. This is owing to the hard and fast rules of the local government board. A fixed quantity of food is ordered to be served to each inmate, whether it is wanted or not, and, as nothing is allowed to be used a second time, all that is left becomes waste.

## Shrugging the Shoulders.

Shrugging the shoulders in cold weather is probably the survival of an old instinct, which prompts animals to put the skin of the back on the stretch, and so erect the hairy covering of that part. The hair is now recovering to a mere downy covering, but the old instinct still remains, in common with others, the rule apparently being that all instincts which are harmless to their possessors are constant in spite of any change of structure. All animals with long hair or feathers erect their coats in cold weather. For the warmth of such a covering depends on its thickness and the amount of air it contains, rather than on its bulk.

## Lasting Qualities.

"The eminent vocal teacher, Marchesi, says the voices of American young women are beautiful, but they do not last." "Don't last! Heavens! I married one that's lasted 40 years!"

## A GAY PARISIAN.

Cleo de Merode Is the Sensation of the Day in New York.

New York music hall patrons have been worshipping at the shrine of Cleo de Merode, the gay Parisian beauty and ballet girl. Cleo's appearance created a sensation among the gay New Yorkers. Her visit to New York is for the purpose of filling an engagement in one of the music halls, which will net her \$1,500. At its conclusion she will return immediately to Paris.



CLEO DE MERODE.

She is not a great singer, not even a great dancer. In Paris she gets \$10 a week for kicking up her heels in the ballet of the Grand Opera and no one ever discovered that she had talent in any line. But she was beautiful and one night when King Leopold, the wicked old monarch of Belgium, sat in the front row her shapely figure and handsome face appeared to him and he applauded her. That was the first mark of distinction Merode ever received. After that, when Leopold openly paid attentions to her and she and the gay old King had merry times in and out of Paris, there was gossip that spread throughout the world.

Merode is young—just past 20. She is slender and her features are small. Her manner is quiet and refined.

## What Was Required.

"So you are the music teacher that answered my advertisement?" "Yes, sir." "Well, sit down here and play a couple of duets, so I can see what you can do."—Answers.

## SIXTY DAYS OF MCKINLEY-DINGLEYISM.

The following statements of revival of manufacturing industries during the sixty days following the enactment of the Dingley law, the period corresponding with the similar dates in the first year of Cleveland's second term, show the contrast between present conditions and those of the corresponding months of the preceding administration. The statements which follow are from Bradstreet's Financial Journal.

Week ending July 24, 1897.—Twenty thousand workmen resume work in the iron and steel industries. Bigelow Carpent Co., at Clinton, Mass., resume work, 900 hands. Packer-Gillery at Rappahannock, Pa., resumes work, 1,000 hands. Columbus, O., Bagley Co., resumes 400 hands. C. B. & O. Co. reports full complement of hands at work in its railroad shops for first time in several years. Chattanooga Tradesmen announce large number of iron furnaces in South resuming work. McKenna Steel Works, Joliet, Ill., resume, 400 hands. Spinning at silk mill, Paterson, N. J., receives increase in wages from 5 to 20 per cent. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Kokomo, Ind., resumes, 800 hands. Jones & Laughlin Iron Works, Pittsburgh, resume, 3,500 hands. Maine Central Railroad increases wages of employees.

Week ending July 31, 1897.—Tod furnaces, Xenia, Ohio, resume work. Numbers of manufacturing concerns in Connecticut and Pennsylvania resume work. Furnaces at Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., resume work. Algonquin woolen mills, Passaic, N. J., increase wages 10 to 15 per cent. Atchison Railroad Co. announces inability to supply new cars to meet demands of shippers.

Week ending Aug. 7, 1897.—Eastern Car Manufacturing Co., Huntington, W. Va., resumes work. Cleveland, O., rolling mills resume, 2,000 hands. Sugar producers of Louisiana advance wages 16 per cent. Cotton mills at Lancaster, Pa., resume, 1,000 hands. American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., resumes in all departments. Iron works at Mahoning and Lebanon, Ohio, and Birmingham, Ala., resume.

Week ending Aug. 28, 1897.—Fall Iron Works resume on full time, 2,700 hands. Fish River Printing Co., resumes full time. Columbus, Ohio, Valley B. R. shops increase from half time to 10-hour schedule. Illinois Steel Co. and

## WONDERFULLY IMPROVED.

"While the newspaper stories have been somewhat exaggerated, it is an absolute fact that the Western farmer's financial condition is wonderfully improved. During the past three years he practiced such economy that with a slight improvement of wheat prices last fall and fair values of cattle, sheep, and hogs, the thrifty farmer gradually reduced his debts. With good prices this fall, he is indeed paying off the mortgage. The fall in the interest rate is as remarkable as the other features of the rising tide."—American Agriculturist.

## Brief Political Comment.

Is there a "famine" in raw hides? There has been an increase of over thirty per cent. in the price of that article since the framing of the Dingley law.

Those dreary and depressing statements showing the enormous number of business failures all over the country during the four years of the Cleveland administration are rapidly disappearing. The business failures during the second week of the present September were only 160, while those of the corresponding week of 1893 were 346, and they range in that vicinity during the corresponding week in each year of the Cleveland term.

The contrast between the gold surplus since the new administration came in and that during the Cleveland administration is very remarkable. Mr. Cleveland was compelled to sell hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of bonds to keep up the "reserve" while the Treasury Department has just notified the Subtreasurer of New York that it has all the gold it needs and that he need not make any effort whatever to add to the accumulation.

The Ohio Democrats who are running away from their silver platform have plenty of company now. Chairman Jones has recommended to the New York Democrats that they drop silver, and Senator Gorman is also engaged in the delightful occupation in his State of advising Maryland Democrats to perform the same act. The proposition to make something out of nothing was "no more" really tested last year to make it a serious loss.

## GENIUSES GAIN FAME WHILE YOUNG.

According to Professor Halleck over 80 per cent. of the greatest musicians, artists, poets, and scientists became famous before the age of 30. "In the case of the vast majority," said the Professor in a recent lecture in Philadelphia, "the brain attains its maximum weight by the age of 15. Examination of sections of the spinal cord have shown that between the time of birth and the age of 15 there has been 100 per cent. increase in the number of developed nerve cells, while an increase of only 4.6 per cent. has been shown after 15.

Some men are like a bass drum—they make lots of noise, but there's nothing in them.

## ABOUT SOMEBODY MAKES THE HEART GO ROUND IN SOME OTHER PERSON.



## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Uncle Sam's fleet of five torpedo boats is called "mosquito squadron," and if it lives up to its name the discomfort of the enemy will be all that could be desired.

California fruit shipped to London, is reported as arriving in splendid condition. The refrigerator car has made many things certain which in former times would have been regarded as impossible.

Out in Iowa, Nebraska, and Washington money is reported "a drug on the market." Many leading banks have from 60 to 70 per cent of deposits on hand and are unable to loan with profit. Where are the howlers for more money?

It is said that in his coming message President McKinley will recommend a substantial increase of the navy. Probably he agrees with Secretary Lebig, that a strong navy is a guarantee of peace and pleasant relations with the world.

The Finance Committee of the State Fair Association, when the bills were audited and summed up, found there was considerable of a disappointment in waiting. Instead of a surplus of several thousand dollars anticipated, the indications are that the association will come out just about even, with possibly a few dollars ahead.

The report that Austria would intervene in behalf of Spain in the event of a war with the United States on the Cuban question is too absurd to find much credence from intelligent persons even in Spain. Austria has too much trouble near home to permit her to go outside of her own sphere to borrow any. The same can be said of the other great nations of Europe. Spain can gain no ally anywhere in a conflict with the United States.—Globe Dem.

The "American Agriculturist" says: "The Western farmer's financial condition is wonderfully improved. During the past three years he practised such economy that with a slight improvement in wheat prices last fall and fair values of cattle, sheep and hogs, the thrifty farmer gradually reduced his debts. With good prices this fall, he is indeed paying off the mortgage. The fall in the interest rate is as remarkable as the other features of the rising tide."

Last February Congress passed an act which became a law, the intent of which is to prevent forest fires so far as possible. Notices were sent out by the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, and are being generally distributed, calling attention to the act, which is published in full. The act provides for the punishment of any one carelessly or maliciously starting fires, and calls on citizens generally, who have any knowledge of the act, to report the same to the proper authorities.

Don Carlos is a cautious man, and is not likely to start an insurrection in Spain at the present time. If that war with the United States, however, which some of the Spanish newspapers pretend to want, should come, his opportunity would arrive. The defeat which would be inflicted on Spain would weaken the dynasty, give the Carlists, the Republicans and all other enemies of the present regime a chance to assert themselves, and make politics very tumultuous and picturesque in Spain for a time. The ruling cast in Spain are under heavy hands to keep the peace with the United States.—Globe Dem.

Under protection, when business thrives and confidence reigns, men do not wait long to compete with and break down a trust which charges exorbitant prices. Under free trade, when business is paralyzed and confidence blasted, men do not put their money into new enterprises, and consequently those who are already established in any business have things all their own way with what business there is left to them. They have no fear of competing rivals to kill their trade when the demand is light. The cotton tie trust acted on this knowledge, and the result was \$1.35 per bundle for ties which they are willing to sell to day for 70 cents per bundle. It is time for the free traders to stop their cry that a protective tariff fosters trusts; not because the facts are against them—that is never any reason for a free trader to drop a charge—but because the facts are getting too well known to let the lie go longer undetected by the people at large.—Am. Economist.

### Additional Local Matter.

Our Jewish citizens observed the Jewish atonement from Tuesday to Wednesday evening, their places of business being closed.

The mammoth hotel at Charlevoix was blown down, Tuesday, and two persons killed. Among those severely injured was Willis Silsby, son of L. M. Silsby, of Center Plains.

The W. R. C. realized about twenty dollars in money and a lot of material at their supper, Thursday evening, for the relief of the late sufferers from fire in this county.

Mrs. E. O. Hebert, and the children returned from a visit in the west, part of the state, last Friday. The illness of the little boy while she was gone destroyed part of the pleasure of the trip.

A letter from Frank Bell, who is with his wife in Denver, Colo., is not encouraging in regard to her health, yet tinged with hope, as in some respects she appears better, but she does not improve in strength.

Thomas Bakowsky and Wm. Winters are charged with holding up one Peter Melinski and robbing him of ten dollars, on the railroad just north of the village, Tuesday night. Their examination will be held this morning before Justice Woodburn.

Dr. Travers Sunday school class, of which Marie Mantz is a member, surprised her by a call Tuesday evening, the occasion being the eve of her departure for Olivet College. The class presented her with a beautiful gold pen.

Mrs. Benjamin, Pres. of the W. C. T. U. was detained last week, but sent Mrs. Manore, in her stead, who gave an interesting talk on the plan and scope of that great organization, which is at work for God and humanity. She began the organization of a society here.

Rev. J. J. Willetts must earn his salary. He holds regular service in the morning at Frederic, in the afternoon at the Sherman school house, in Maple Forest, and in the evening in this village, making a ride of about 30 miles to get around home.

MARRIED—Wednesday September 29th, at the residence of A. C. Wilcox, Charles W. Wilcox, to Miss Lena Auslander, of Sanilac county. A number of invited friends were present, who partook of the good dinner furnished by Mrs. Wilcox, and all join in wishing the young couple many happy years. Rev. J. J. Willetts officiated.

The scenery in the new Opera House is in place, and is in keeping with the capacity of the stage. The chairs are comfortable, and with the coming winter our people can expect a better class of entertainment than we have ever been able to secure. McKanlass, the musical prodigy, will open the season to-night, and we anticipate a rare treat.

The amount expended in Crawford county in the care and support of the poor, is less than in any other county in the state, with the exception of Presque Isle. Roscommon expends nearly \$400,000 more than Crawford county, and in Otsego county the amount expended for that purpose exceeds our expenditures by over \$1700,00. Montmorency county expended \$2,134.95.

MARRIED—At the residence of the Misses Marvin, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29th, Miss Addie Hart of Beaver Creek, to Rev. Oscar Chaney, of Sanilac county, Mich. Rev. J. J. Willetts, officiating. The young couple left on the morning train for Mr. Chaney's old home, at Potoskey, where they will spend a few days before going south to Mr. C's circuit. The friends of the newly wedded couple all unite in wishing them joy and happiness.

### Maple Forest Correspondence.

Miss Flora Marvin visited our schools, last week.

Miss Lida Charron is attending school in Grayling.

O. Hicks left for his school in Kalkaska county, last week.

Very few Foresters attended the quarterly meeting, at Frederic. Sunday school for another quarter, with Miss Addie Marvin as Superintendent.

Miss Clara Forbush left for her school near Roscommon, on Saturday morning.

Miss Addie Marvin closed her school last Wednesday, to attend the wedding of Miss Hart.

Claude Thompkins' team became frightened last Saturday night, and ran away. They got tangled however in their trappings, and were readily caught.

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Oct. 4th, 1897.

Ballard, Geo. R.—Buske, Mrs. E.—Brooks, Geo. (2)

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advised."

WM. BRADEN, P. M.

### Judge Correspondence.

Miss Jessie Owen began teaching school, Monday.

Mrs. Strickland visited with Mrs. Seth Smith, last Sunday.

G. E. Owen will soon have his house ready to move in.

Foy Waite is back on his home-stand, and is roofing his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt of Maple Forest, called on G. F. Owen, Sunday.

M. H. Smith and A. C. McKinney will soon build a new house on section eleven.

Will Johnson and Miss Pearl Buck attended the Wilcox wedding, last Wednesday.

It is reported that John Patterson has "knew his kite" for Chicago, a few days too soon for some of the Maple Forest farmers.

NOT TOO SLOW.

### Cloak and Fur Sale.

The event of the season will be the cloak and fur sale, three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, at Salling, Hanson & Co's Store, Grayling. Mr. Geo. H. Chapman will be on hand with an elegant line Ladies, Misses and Childrens Winter Garments; every one of them new and stylish, and the price will be within the reach of all.

### Center Plains Correspondence.

EDITOR AVANTAGE—As another band wagon has gone by, I thought I would take notice of it. It was the Fair at Roscommon, and I say that the farmers at Roscommon ought to feel ashamed of themselves, that they would go and crawl in a hole, and all the edges in around them. I don't pretend to say that Roscommon county farmers couldn't raise anything, but they are afraid to compete with the farmers of old Center Plains. They took the foretop in hand and held their fair on the fair grounds in Roscommon. Center Plains was always considered the poorest township in Crawford county, and remarks to that effect were made by some Roscommon county farmers, but Mr. Editor, did you or any of the readers of your valuable paper ever heard a farmer of Center Plains township say, that he did not have enough to eat, and some to spare? I dare say, you did not. The farmers of Roscommon county let one lone township make more entries for the fair than the whole of Roscommon county, and that lone township was "poor" Center Plains; and all I can do is to hold my breath for a moment and shout "Hurrah, for old Center Plains!" All the entries made were good. They had on exhibition some good cattle, splendid work horses, and fine coats, good hogs, and also some fine sheep; stock among farmers is improving. The poultry department was well stocked with turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens, but H. H. Woodruff's wooden duck was a surprise to some, as were also his Japanese chickens. He represented them to be just six weeks old, and claimed they had been laying for two months. Some doubted it, but Capt. Woodruff, and especially where he is living. Of course, it is Roscommon. ROVER.

### Right in it.

That's where Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is. The greatest remedy for the stomach that was ever put together. Absolutely vegetable, with the exception of the pepsin. Are you constipated? Then try Syrup Pepsin. Have you indigestion or sick headache? Then use Syrup Pepsin. Spend 10 cents for a trial bottle and you will be convinced. Large sizes 50c and \$1.00. A true family remedy. For sale by L. Fournier.

The postoffice at Jackpine has been abandoned, Wm. Edwards, the postmaster, having given up his commission and moved to Denver, Colorado. Mr. Edwards held the position for twelve years, and was a conscientious and trustworthy public servant. Should the people succeed in re-establishing the office, it will be a long time before they will find an official, who will perform the duties so faithfully as Mr. Edwards. We join with their many friends in regret at their departure, and wish them all manner of success in the home of their choice.—Ros. News.

### A Great Deal

of unnecessary expenditures of time and money may be saved if you will keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition, and all will be well.—Syrup Pepsin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c; large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

### Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver or postage, and we will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches &c., arranged for the piano and organ. Address POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO., sep23-6w Indianapolis, Ind.

## We are at the Front again

\*With a full and complete line of\*

## Dry Goods, Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,

\*AND\*

## Ladies and Gent's Furnishings.

We are going to dispose of these goods at prices that defy any competition.

Be fair with yourselves, and hang on to your dollars until you see our

## Solid Fact Bargains.

Our Fall Stock presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest, well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, &c. No question, but prices being satisfactory.

Depend on us for perfect satisfaction, and value for your money. We deserve your trade because we give the fairest and squarest opportunity for buying goods at rock-bottom prices.

We give you a cordial invitation to call and examine our FIVE AND TEN CENTS GOODS. You will save 100 percent on these goods.

## JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

\$1.00 —THE— \$1.00

## WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines. Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edition of the Inter Ocean are the best of their kind. Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year. Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.



**Winchester** MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SINGLE SHOT RIFLES. Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other. FREE—Our new Illustrated Catalogue. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

### Farming on Plains Land.

Martin Brashnahan has demonstrated what can be done by practical farming on the so called worthless lands of Northern Michigan. Two years ago, or thereabout, he secured possession of a piece of abandoned land on the county line, a few miles east of the village. He closed out his business in the village, moved on to the land and went to work in a practical manner. He stumped the piece at considerable expense of both time and money, and the knowing (?) ones said, he would never get his money back. Martin paid no attention to the croakers, but kept pounding away, and this year in payment of his labor has 75 tons of choice timothy hay, that will net him \$9.00 a ton, 90 bushels of wheat, the product of two and a half acres, nine acres of corn that will yield 100 bushels to the acre, a large acreage of potatoes, to say nothing of numerous other crops, roots and live stock that will bring him a handsome profit. It is a safe estimate to place his revenue from the farm this year at \$1,500. This land is no better than thousands of acres of other land in the county, which can be procured from the state at ten cents an acre. It is amusing to note how incredulous people become when informed that land in this county capable of producing such crops can be secured for such an insignificant sum, as the

idea is prevalent that land, that can be secured for ten cents an acre, must be worthless. The figures we have given are facts, and will stand the closest inspection, not only in the case of Mr. Brashnahan, but in dozens of other cases, where our farmers are doing practical work.—Roscommon News.

A little girl, in saving her prayers the other night, was told to pray for her father and mother who were ill, and for one of the servants who had left her husband. She did as instructed, and concluded her petition with these words: "And now, O God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you, we would all go to pieces. Amen."

If a man had a two-dollar setter pup he would look after him carefully and not let him be around at night all over town. But if he has a boy, it is different. He is turned loose at an early age to go to the devil, and the people wonder, where the army of tramps, bums, loafers, dead beats, gamblers and drunkards come from each decade. They are germinated from the poor seed gathered from our streets and alleys. It may be that your boy is making a growth in that direction. At all events the boy ought to be given a showing with the pup.—Ex.

## B U Y

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

\*AT\*

## OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1.25 and \$1.50 Children's Shoes, 95c | \$1.50 Ladies' fine Shoes, 99c |
| \$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys' But. Shoes, 95c | \$2.75 " " " 1.98              |
| \$2.00 Ladies' fine Shoes, \$1.50       | \$3.75 " " " 2.98              |
| 30c Dress Flannels, 24c                 | 12c Upland Flannel, 9c         |
| 40c Novelty Goods, 28c                  | 12c Swagsdown, 9c              |
| 60c Wool Suitings, 48c                  | 8c Shaker Flannel, 51c         |
| 25c Window Shades, to close, 8c         | 40c French Flannel, 51c        |
| \$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42         | 60c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c    |

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.

Hats and Caps at low prices. Rubber Goods at very low prices. Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

## R. MEYERS.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH.

## Latest Magazines.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ST. NICHOLAS - For October | NATIONAL - For October.  |
| OUTING - " "               | FRANK LESLIE'S - " "     |
| STRAID - " "               | CURRENT LITERATURE - " " |
| NICKEL - " "               |                          |

### New Books at 25c each:

"The Span of Life."—"Captain Impudence."—"Saved from the Sea."

For sale by

J. W. SORENSON,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## These are Regular

### ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared on sound principles. Dr. Marchant's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.

- No. 1. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite.
- No. 2. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Relieves Pain.
- No. 3. Cures Fever, Malaria, Mumps, Chills and Fever.
- No. 4. Cures Debility, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic.
- No. 5. Cures Catarrh, Menstrual, Night Sweats, Slight Fevers.
- No. 6. Cures Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Waterbrash.
- No. 7. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.
- No. 8. Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.
- No. 9. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.
- No. 10. Cures Cholera Morbus, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.
- No. 11. Cures Group Cough, Whooping Cough, Uterine, Stomachic, Heavy and Dull Feeling.
- No. 12. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds.
- No. 13. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
- No. 14. Cures St. Vitus Dance, Nose Bleed, Paralysis, Hemorrhages.
- No. 15. Cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dull Feeling, Dyspepsia, Skin Diseases.
- No. 16. Cures Group Cough, Whooping Cough, Uterine, Stomachic, Heavy and Dull Feeling.
- No. 17. Cures Dysentery, Biliousness, Cholera, Spasms, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Cholera, Pox.
- No. 18. Cures Bronchitis, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.
- No. 19. Cures Headache, Influenza, Nervousness, and 10.
- No. 20. Cures Amnesia, Weakness, a Run-down, Weakened Condition of System.
- No. 21. Cures Quinsy, Sore Throat, all Throat Troubles.
- No. 22. Cures Quinsy, Sore Throat, all Throat Troubles.

Only 25 cents each.

For sale by - L. FOURNIER.

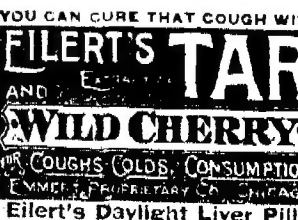
## PATENTS

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### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH. August 28th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on October 9th, 1897; viz: Charles Fautley, Homestead Application No. 9431, for the N W 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 23, N. R. 4, W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Achil, William S. Chalker, Arthur E. Wakeley, Charles Schellenberger, all of Grayling, Mich. sept-5w O. PALMER, Register.



**FILER'S TAR** AND **WILD CHERRY** Coughs, Colds, Consumption. EMMETT, PROPRIETARY, CHICAGO. Filer's Daylight Liver Pills. A small vegetable pill. Cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Charles Cowell is in the furniture store of Braden & Forbes.

Did you see Joseph's Bazaar? If not, go and see it.

For RENT—A four room house. Inquire at this office.

Dr. Insley made a flying trip to Saginaw, the last of last week.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Mrs. H. Trumley spent last week with her daughter in Vanderbilt.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Mrs. George L. Alexander is making an extended visit in Ann Arbor.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

F. R. Deckrow completed the well in Beaver Creek last week at a depth of 135 feet.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

L. Fournier took in the excursion to Detroit, last week, combining business with pleasure.

The best line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Mrs. John London was down from camp, Tuesday, the guest of Mrs. Geo. Comer.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

Chas. Ferguson has gone to Wisconsin, where he expects to cook for a large lumber camp this winter.

Call at Bates & Co's for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright returned from their visit in the southern part of the state, last week.

You can get your enlarged pictures at the office of J. K. Wright.

sep23-5w FRANK CRAIG.

DIED—Oct. 6th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Eastman. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 18, K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 9th.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Rev. R. L. Cope resumed his pastoral service in the M. E. Church, last Sunday. The attendance was unusually large.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

A letter from J. C. Hanson says, we know but little of drouth here, compared with Indiana. He expects to be home this week, or early next.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

It is claimed that but three farmers from this county had exhibits at the fair. A fine record.—Roscom. News.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

DIED—In Maple Forest, Sunday October 3d, Mrs. Theodore Seeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Smith.

A look at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store will convince you, that it is a money saving place.

G. F. Owen was in town, Monday. He is hustling to get things in shape for winter. His loss of forage is the hardest part of the fire.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

As a singer of Negro Plantation Melodies and Negro absurdities, Mc-Kanlass stands pre-eminent. At the Opera House, to-night.

O, what high prices we have been paying for goods, before Joseph put in his Bazaar!

We are the leaders in first class goods, and low prices. Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 9th., at the usual hour.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

The youngest son of H. Joseph fell from a hammock, Saturday, and fractured his collar bone. The little fellow was made comfortable by Dr. Insley.

The welcome rain of yesterday was kind in not putting in its appearance till evening, on account of Miss Josie Jones' Millinery Opening, which was a decided success, judging from the number of visitors.

I. M. Silsby brought us a bushel of Wealthy Apples, as perfect fruit as we ever saw, grown in his orchard.

MARRIED—At the residence of Justice McElroy, in this village, October 2d, Miss Willa Wright and Floyd Moon, both of Beaver Creek.

Misses Michelson, Lantz and Mason took advantage of the excursion rates last week, to visit Detroit. Miss Mason will use the time at her home in Rochester, Mich.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

S. McIntire returned from Oscoda, where he is inspecting lumber for Salling, Hansen & Co., last Friday. He is decidedly under the weather and in need of rest and recuperation.

You can say what you please, but Joseph's Cheap Cash Store is the best place in the state to buy goods at rock-bottom prices.

Jonas Metcalf is digging potatoes at the average of 180 bushels to the acre. He brought in samples of Beauty of Hebron, Empire State and Potentates, that were absolutely perfect.

The best place in the state to buy your Fall and Winter Goods at the lowest price, is at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Albert Pack has sold his Alpena residence, has sent in his resignation as a member of this police commission of that city, and will hereafter consider himself a resident of Detroit, where he has in reality lived for the past two or three years.—Oscoda Press.—Wonder if Albert would not like to be Mayor, so as to fix his street railway interests regardless of Pingree?

The decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the law of '91, compelling railroads to issue 1000 mile tickets good for any member of the family, and not transferable, for \$20.00, will be regarded as a triumph of the people over corporate greed. The opinion was handed down by Justice Montgomery, Justices Long and Moore concurring, and Justices Grant and Hooker dissenting. The case will probably go to the U. S. Court.

I am under personal obligations to Dr. R. C. Kedzie, for favors repeated through many years, and the last will be of general benefit to this section of the state. The Dr. has ordered shipped to me some seed of the Hungarian Brome grass, which is called the "King of the Desert," a grass which likes drought. I shall sow it where it can be seen from the road, and will give from time to time to the AVALANCHE reports from those who have been raising it in Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. We ask farmers who are looking for a grass to take the place of timothy, to watch this plant.

Another Farm House Fire.—Last Saturday forenoon the home of A. B. Corwin, in the southwest corner of this township, was entirely consumed. The fire originated in some way in the chamber and had gained such headway when discovered, that everything in the upper story was destroyed, including nine bushel beans that was stored there late in the evening previous. Most of the furniture below was saved. The loss will aggregate \$600.00 with no insurance. The family have moved into the Culver house, on the adjoining farm, until they can rebuild. It is a hard blow to the old veteran.

Children's Coats.—Besides the excellent line of Ladies and Misses garments, we will have a choice lot of children's winter jackets to select from. We have the popular Empire Jackets, with the latest style collars and trimmings. Bring the children, and see what a pretty garment you can get at a low price. At Salling, Hanson & Co's, Grayling, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Callers for this Week.

J. K. Bates reports the best potatoes, both in yield and quality, that he has ever raised.

Geo. House, of Maple Forest, has his fall work completed, except husking and digging potatoes. He feels like a king.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek has his potatoes nearly dug, and has husked corn enough to be satisfied with the yield.

E. Cobb has crowded the farm work, so that he has begun butchering. He went to Beaver Creek Saturday, after fat beef.

John Niederer has his fall work well along, and reports the best average crops that he has had since he has been farming.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, is contended with all conditions on the farm, but somewhat alarmed over the continued illness of his wife.

E. Forbush of Maple Forest, reports the best crop of corn, and no trouble from cutworms this year, though it was all spring plowing.

Judge Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town for the regular session of Probate Court, Monday. As Phil keeps things moving on the farm, his absence is immaterial.

Mrs. Thos. Webb of Frederic, brought in a lot of the finest potatoes we ever saw. She says they will have a 1000 bushels of the tubers which means about \$500.00.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, has finished his laying. The wet marsh delayed somewhat and made him rush things, when the time came. He reports stock in fine condition, and crops satisfactory.

Ben. Sherman left the care of the farm long enough to exhibit his power as deputy sheriff by the arrest of a couple of drunks, who were turned over to the tender mercy of Justice McElroy.

James King, of Oscoda county, came up to trade, with a smile that illuminated his entire face. He says we farmers are happy, and have a right to be. Everything we have to sell brings a fair price, and we have good crops all around, for the first time in a number of years.

H. M. Eggleston, of Center Plains, has his work far enough advanced so he will not fret. His corn on the old ground is light, but good, where he plowed in the fall, and his spring seeding of Alsike and red clover is elegant. His crop of squash and of Yellow Globe turnip is immense.

Working Women's Home Association. 21 Peoria St., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31st '98.

Our Working Woman's Home Association used Foley's Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it today. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wish you all possible success, sincerely yours, L. Fournier, Mgr. For sale by L. Fournier.

As there will be no school in Pere Cheney this winter, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Eggleston will send their boy to Ann Arbor, where he will live with his aunt, and have the advantages of their school.

Shall it be 16 to 1? Silver men say yes, gold men say no. But all who have used it, whether gold or silver men, concede that Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup is superior to all others as 16 to 1. For sale by L. Fournier.

P. B. Johnson was visiting with his brother, C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, last week.

Never Say Die. Many desperate cases of Kidney disease pronounced incurable, have been cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. Many physicians use it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Only a very small portion of the wheat crop of Bay county has been marketed so far, and millers have been compelled to ship in wheat from outside to keep their mills grinding. Nearly all the farmers are holding out for \$1 per bushel.

Many of your friends or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure and pleasant cough medicine would have saved them. It is guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

A man advertises for his "lost wife," and says, "she has a harmonica with her and always a cud of chewing gum in her mouth." And yet the forlorn husband wants to get her back! Strange people in the world.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug list.

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# THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT  
WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR  
GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU  
ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,  
GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily, Don't fail to see our new line of  
GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your  
SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we  
CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

# School Books!!

SCHOOL BOOKS!!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE  
Is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all descriptions.

TABLETS from ONE CENT UP. With every FIVE and TEN CENT Tablet bought of us, we give you a

RULER FREE OF CHARGE.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,  
DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Don't Forget the cloak and fur sale at Salling, Hanson & Co's. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th. If you intend to buy an elegant Fur Cape, Collarette or Boa, then there will be your chance, for you will have a fine city stock to select from. We will have Capes and Collarettes in marten, seal, astrachan, mink, krimmer, opossum and racoon, in the latest styles.

The shipments of Lumber by the M. & H. Lumber Co., from Lewiston, during the month of September, amounted to 3,200,000 feet; one of the largest shipments ever made by the firm in one month.

The true Remedy. W. M. Repine, Editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief" says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy, until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home; as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough &c." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. H. Hill rusticated for two weeks at London's camp. Both she and Master Harry were delighted with the outing in the woods.

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels gradually invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Lovers of deer hunting who are preparing for their annual expedition should bear in mind, that the open season does not begin until November 1st, instead of November 1st, the last session of the legislature having changed the law in this respect.

A Horrible Railroad Accident. Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a Cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Thirty-one cases of diptheria were reported in Alpena, last week.

The Trouble Over. A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets. A new form of Thousand-Mile Ticket, the result of careful consideration and discussion between the railroads and their principal patrons, will be placed on sale September 1st at all important Michigan Central ticket offices. The ticket is sold for \$30.00, with a rebate to the purchaser of \$10.00, when used in compliance with its conditions, and is accepted on all the lines in the Central Passenger Association, 45 in number, and covering a vast extent of country. No mileage book has yet been devised so acceptable to all parties concerned and so advantageous to the holder. Every one who is likely to travel a thousand miles in a year should avail themselves of it, and should consult the nearest Michigan Central ticket agent.

# We have received

A large shipment of  
ELEGANT PILLOWS,  
Which we will offer at prices that will surprise you. Come, and see them.

We have received also an  
Elegant Line

of  
Children's Hats.

JOE ROSENTHAL,  
One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat,  
CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

May Atidson was in town last Friday, returning from a trip to Manitowish. He thinks of moving to that section, as he is offered a large amount of work in putting down tubular wells.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Notice of Teacher's Examination. A special teacher's examination will be held at the Court House in Grayling, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21st and 22d, 1897.

FLORA M. MARVIN.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

Yerington's College, St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year September 1st. Courses—Teachers', Commercial, Shorthand Penmanship, English, Music, Education and Physical Culture. Tuition: For day or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks, \$18. The common Branches (Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography) with private lessons in Music, and all free-class drills for above tuition. The common Branches with all free-class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$18 a year. Free class drills are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing, Music, English, Physical Culture, Debating, and Parliamentary work. Students may club where they have use of Boarding House, Convent, or other place, and furnish their own provisions for a table. All studies in the college handled by Prof. Yerington, who has been a Shorthand Graduate of the best positions in our largest cities. Not one of our Teachers' Course has failed to secure a position during the past two years. Drop a card for free catalogue to C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Mich.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lightner and Mary L. Lightner, his wife, to J. C. Hanson, which mortgage bears date Feb. 25th A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1896, in Liber B of mortgages on pages 22 and 23, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-seven and forty-five hundred dollars (\$97.45) as principal and interest, and the sum of four and five hundredths (\$4.05) as principal, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity to recover the money secured by said mortgage having been instituted. Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest, cost and attorney fee authorized by statute, the premises being described as the North-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section thirty-six (36) of Township twenty-seven (27) North Range two (2) West, in Crawford County, Mich., containing forty acres of land of the same more or less. Said sale to be made subject to the usual balance to become due on said mortgage said mortgage.

Dated August 18th A. D. 1897.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Atty. for Mortgagee.

FRANKLIN'S DETROIT HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Larned Sts.

Most convenient and central location. Cars for every part of the city pass the door at short intervals.

Elevator service, steam heat, electric lights, hot floors, containing forty acres of land of the same more or less. Said sale to be made subject to the usual balance to become due on said mortgage said mortgage.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL  
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:  
GOING NORTH.

3:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.

4:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

12:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 2:35 A. M. Detroit, 7:30 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 5:45 P. M.



## A MARRIAGE MARKET

MILWAUKEE HAS ONE AND BUSINESS IS LIVELY.

But a Collapse Is Threatened—One Preacher Has Married 2,070 Couples in Three Years—Law Marriage Laws of Wisconsin—Prosperous Justice.

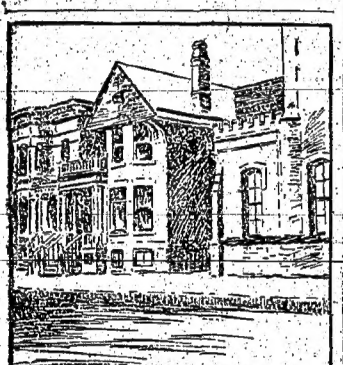
Profitable for Preachers. The Milwaukee marriage market is in danger of a collapse. Not that there is a slump in prices or a falling off in supply or demand, or a general material, but because the high morality of the town has made a



REV. WESLEY HUNSBERGER.

protest against the business of marrying couples. For a number of years this trading in marriage certificates has been flourishing there and

each season has seen an increase. Milwaukee has become the Green of Chicago, and the entire West is pointing the finger of shame at her. The whole blame lies with the lax marriage laws of Wisconsin and the aroused moral sentiment of the community will ere long demand a repeal of these statutes and the substitution of



THE HUNSBERGER HOME.

Where 4,600 people have been married.

others more in accord with the Christian sense of propriety. All a man needs to get married in Milwaukee is a girl. He may take his first cousin, in case he cannot find a 16-year-old woman outside his own family who will have him. He will not have to bring the parents' consent if the parents live outside the State.



TOUTING FOR WEDDING CUSTOMERS.

nor does it matter if the girl is under 15, so long as she will swear that to be her age. No license is required and the preacher is not obliged to register the ceremony with the keeper of city records until 30 days have elapsed. There is a fine of \$25 upon the officiating justice or preacher if the marriage is not recorded; if the groom is willing to pay that much for secrecy no record



JUSTICE McWHARTER.

is made. All through the law there are loopholes for scheming men and women to slip through.

Milwaukee probably has double the number of marriages of any other city in the Union, in proportion to population. While eloping couples from the neighboring town and cities of this State come to have the knot tied, most of the business comes from Chicago.

In Chicago the lawmakers evidently regard the wedded state as a dangerous one, for they make it hard to get into and easy to get out of. Divorces can be easily obtained, but there are all sorts of difficulties to overcome when you want to get married, particularly if secrecy is desired. It is necessary to procure an expensive license and the publication in the daily papers of the names of the parties mentioned in the document makes secrecy almost impossible. That is why Milwaukee is popular with elopers. The boats that come up the lake, especially on Sunday, bring scores of unmarried couples who return home as brides and grooms in the evening. Cases are known where boys and girls have got into a flirtation on the boat and when they reached shore were married, half in jest. But the tie is binding.

While all the preachers and not a few justices reap the financial benefit of these lax laws, the principal beneficiaries are Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger, D. D., pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, and Justice of the Peace McWharter and Hayden. The location close to the boat docks is what brings them the trade. The latter has runners at the dock to advertise that they will perform the ceremony cheaply and speedily, but while they do a good business, Dr. Hunsberger catches the cream, because there is a lingering sentiment that marriage should be a religious ceremony. Dr. Hunsberger undoubtedly holds the marriage record of the country, having united 2,070 couples during the past three years. His fees have probably averaged \$4 each—a total income for the three years, of \$8,316 from this branch of his ministerial work. One Sunday he married eight couples and a memorandum in his own writing shows that his receipts for this service were \$76.50. The



JUSTICE McWHARTER'S MARRIAGE MILL.

preacher is not ashamed of his work. He says: "Men who rail against me for marrying people—merely because they come in large numbers—are like the foxes who concluded the grapes were sour when they found they were beyond their reach. They become very bitter and full of acid, solely because they do not get a part of the fees. It would be vanity for me to suppose that I marry about 600 couples each year because I am handsome or popular. I attribute the unique situation to the fact that my church is the first one on the way up-town from the excursion boats. People see the church. They conclude the parsonage is close by. It is the location, nothing else, that has caused the wonderful marriage record for the Grand Avenue Church. No change should be made in the law which will increase the expense of getting married. The marriage ceremony should be made as cheap as possible. It will be better for the country and society when we return to the habit of our forefathers and encourage marriage at the earliest possible age that is legal. I would favor more publicity. I have nothing to regret or regret in my wedding record. I have been conscientious in it all."

Justice McWharter, who has tied 1,000 knots, declares that he is in the business because it is profitable and



TOUTING FOR WEDDING CUSTOMERS.

Justice Hayden, who has a score of 40, for last year, says it pays his office rent and typewriter's salary.

### A Little White.

A little while a little love,  
The hour yet bears for thee and me,  
Who have not drawn the veil to see  
If still our heaven be lit above,  
Thou merely, at the day's last sigh,  
Hast felt thy soul prolong the tone;  
And I have heard the night wind cry,  
And deemed its speech mine own.

A little while a little love,  
The setting autumn hounds for us,  
Whose bower is not yet ruined  
Nor quite unweaved our songless grove,  
Only across the shaken boughs  
We hear the footfalls seek the sea,  
And deep in both our hearts they rouse  
One wail for thee and me.

A little while a little love,  
May yet be ours who have not said  
The word to make our eyes afraid  
To know that each is thinking of  
Nor yet the end; be our lips dumb  
In smiles a little season yet,  
I'll tell thee, when the end is come,  
How we may best forget.  
—Philadelphia Press.

**British Possessions.** According to the authority of an English magazine Great Britain controls twenty-one out of every 100 square miles of the earth's surface and twenty-four out of every 100 square miles of territory in North and South America.

**Leaping Power of the Lion.** A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five feet or thirty feet from a standing start.

To be popular with some people, all that is necessary is to say "Thank you" in a very loud voice.

## SEEKS A NEW HOME.

Interesting Habits of the Bumblebees in the Spring Time.

In early spring, when the meadows first take on a tinge of green and the apple trees put forth their rosy buds, we may often see a single large bumblebee flying low and swiftly back and forth across the lawns and pastures. These great bees are queens who have just awakened from their long winter sleep, and are now seeking some favored spot wherein to commence housekeeping and found a colony. For these insects, like their cousins, the honeybees, live in colonies, consisting of three classes or castes—"drones," or males; "queens," or females, and "workers." When our big queen has at last discovered a satisfactory building site, usually a deserted mouse hole, she cleans it of all rubbish and litter and places within a ball of pollen, in which she lays her eggs. The young grubs hatch out possessed with enormous appetites and feeding on the pollen, eat into it until they are large. At last, when fully grown and their craving for food is satisfied, they spin cocoons of silk in the remains of the pollen and change to pupae. While the family is thus sleeping quietly within their silken cells, the old queen is constantly at work building up and strengthening the cocoons with wax.

Finally, their sleep being over, the pupa cases burst, and the young bees come forth in all their glory of black and golden livery and gauzy wings. The first brood consists entirely of workers, who immediately fall to and relieve their tired mother queen of all work and duties with the exception of laying eggs. They fly hither and thither, always busy and industrious, now plunging into the center of a gorgeous hollyhock or a sunny dandelion, or buzzing about among the modest daisies, or diving head first into some sweet-scented aristocratic lily or rose, always emerging from their quest for honey covered with the golden dust of pollen. The honey and the pollen thus gathered are stored away, and the eggs laid in the waxen cells from which the workers issued, and the next brood, composed of drones and young queens, feed upon this store of nectar.

## KLONDIKE'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Shipped in the Hold of a Steamer All Ready to Be Nailed Together. The first schoolhouse in the Klondike was made in sections ready to be fitted



FIRST SCHOOL IN KLONDIKE.

and nailed together at once upon reaching its destination, and was shipped in the hold of the steamer Humboldt. Its teacher will be Mrs. L. C. Howland.

"The idea of teaching school in the Klondike is not entirely my own," said Mrs. Howland. "You see, my husband is going up there and when we were discussing things somebody mentioned that it would be a good idea for me to start a school. This interested me, as I had heard how hard it was to do nothing in that land, and I began to discuss it among the company that was going up on the Humboldt. The result was that we decided to carry out the idea and at once began to get pointers from people who knew all about the country. The school building may look a little peculiar, but it is built according to directions. There is a flat, sloping roof, so that the snow can be easily shoveled off. The windows are high above the ground. That is to prevent the snow from drifting over them. Everything has been considered that will be conducive to comfort. We have a big wood stove that will be placed in a corner and ought to keep things warm. There will be only one door, and that will open into a small room through which a door will open into the schoolroom. This part of the building will be arranged so that one door must be closed before the other can be opened. This will avoid all draughts."

"Do you think you can get any pupils?" was asked.

"Oh, yes. People who have been up there tell me there are a number of children only too anxious for instruction. And, besides this, I am sure there will be a number of grown people who would be glad to put in a few months studying when they cannot work in the mines. I am very sanguine of success."

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

He Has Been Designated as Boor in Society—Is It True?

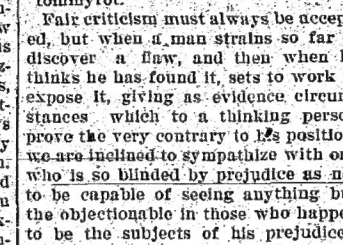
It is sometimes amusing to notice how far some people allow their prejudices to carry them, to see how trivial a pretext may be made the ground of a serious grievance. It is extremely easy for some people to dislike a thing, especially if they want to. This is well illustrated in the case of a writer in a New York paper who chooses to give vent to the anti-British prejudices by scoring the Prince of Wales on his lack of graciousness and etiquette. He says the Prince is a boor because he snubs his wife, yet he fails to give the particulars of one instance in which a snub was given to the Princess. "Miss Chamberlain, a Kentucky girl, lost her place of honor with the Prince," he says, "because she said to him in the merest fun when at a society dinner, 'Jumbo, you eat too much.' Surely such rudeness as that could not be expected to obtain at a society function. The Prince would

## A MARVEL OF POLITICS.

How Senator Platt Has Triumphed Over Scandal and Disease.

There has never been anything more remarkable in the history of our politics, says a well-known writer, than Platt's return to power in New York and in the country. He survived the faux pas which killed Garfield, ruined Conkling, kept Blaine from the Presidency, sent Cleveland to the White House and caused such a great upheaval in the politics of the country. He has risen above personal, political and legislative scandals at Albany which would have ruined almost any other man. He has more than once been near bankruptcy as a man of business, and as a politician he has often risked everything upon the turn of a card.

Much of this time he has been fighting for his life. He has often been so near death's door that his family and friends thought all was over. Four or five times he was picked up from the floor of his private room, where he had fallen in a faint from sheer exhaustion caused by passage of blood. For more than a year he lived upon pentonized milk, nothing else passing his lips. For several years his fight for life and health continued, with varying success. All this time he was directing the affairs of a great corporation and resuming



SEN. C. PLATT.

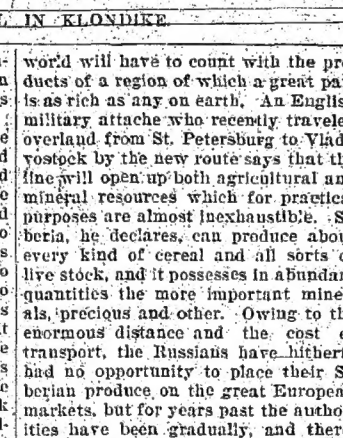
ing his political leadership. I am told that Mr. Platt has been to more than one State and national convention from which Mrs. Platt feared he would not return alive. He owes not only his life but much of his success to the faithful care and unflinching good advice of his wife.

## THE DECOY COW.

Device Invented for Hunters by a Western Genius.

As deceptive and dangerous as the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing is a patent cow just invented by a Western genius. The device, presents the perfect outward semblance of a most peaceable and amiable cow, but the fore legs and the hind legs are in fact the legs of two men. They are armed with guns, and have a plentiful supply of ammunition.

The device has a flexible gun shell of canvas or other suitable material, decorated exteriorly to represent the animal in imitation of which the decoy is constructed, and said shell is adapted to be supported or held in its extended position through the medium of a collapsible metal framework, which allows the covering and framework of the decoy to be folded into a small space for transportation. In the sides of the frame, at suitable points, are windows or openings, protected by outward-swinging flap blinds, and through these windows the sportsman in the rear may discharge his fowling piece when the game has been successfully stalked. For the firing of the hunter in the front of the decoy there is provided a downward swinging portion, which includes the head and neck of the animal.



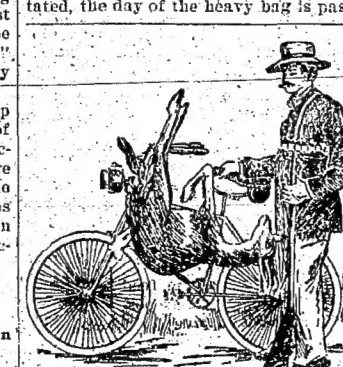
PATENT COW FOR HUNTERS.

mal, so that by simply releasing a small catch from the inside of the framework, this swing front portion drops by gravity and thus leaves the sportsman free.

## RETURN FROM THE CHASE.

How the Sportsman Does It in South Africa.

If the example of the Cape colonist whose portrait is given here be imitated, the day of the heavy bag is past.



THE RETURN FROM THE CHASE.

The sportsman pictured went out from Cradock (at the Cape) one day, shot two buck and a brace of partridges, and then gallantly rode into the town as represented. Imagine a Landseer viewing such a "return from the chase" as this!

## Enthroning an Archbishop.

Whenever a new archbishop of Canterbury is appointed he has to pay out nearly \$4,500 in fees before he can be "enthroned." Some of the recipients of this tax are the officials of the board of green cloth, the gentleman usher of the black rod and other similarly obsolete and useless functionaries.

Marriage is usually the result of a great deal of cunning or ignorance, and very little love.

## ON A BLEAK SCOTCH MOUNTAIN.

Ben Nevis Observatory, Britain's Highest Meteorological Station.

The observatory on Ben Nevis, Scotland, is the highest meteorological station in Britain, and the scientific results obtained there are in consequence of small importance. It is now thirteen years ago since this observatory was opened. The original building consisted of one room, but additions were soon made. A tower about eighty feet in height, which serves the double purpose of carrying a set of anemometers and of providing a convenient exit when the winter snows have closed the ordinary doorway, was also erected. The observatory is substantially built, and is all of one story, except the tower. The dry stone walls vary in thickness from four feet in the less exposed parts to ten feet at the base of the tower; the windows are all double, and the roof is covered with lead overlaid with snow boarding.

Although the velocity of the gales on Ben Nevis frequently exceeds 130 miles an hour, no damage has been done to the building beyond the breaking of an occasional pane of glass. The day of twenty-four hours is divided into watches—eight hours long at night and four during the day. Thus there is always at least one of the observers practically in the clouds, for most phenomena observed on Ben Nevis are of great interest and beauty. As the ob-



HOLE IN SNOW 20 FEET DEEP AT BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

servers are practically in the clouds for most of the time, many opportunities are afforded for minutely examining the optical effects of mist or cloud on the rays of the sun or moon, when a thin, almost imperceptible, film of sea-cloud or mist covers are formed. These coronae, as is well known, consist of colored rings arranged concentrically round the moon or sun. Each ring has all the usual spectroscopic or rainbow colors to more or less perfection, arranged with the red belt outside. In winter when the sun is low—even at noon—the shadow of a person standing near the cliff that runs all along the northern side of the mountain is cast clear of the hill and shown in the valley below.

Prior to the advance of winter, the observatory is stocked with coal, tinned food, and sundries for nine months. The provisions are conveyed on horseback by way of the bridge path. In winter the telegraph wire is the observers' sole means of communicating with the lower world. Snow runs to the depth of fifteen feet and terrific gales prevail.

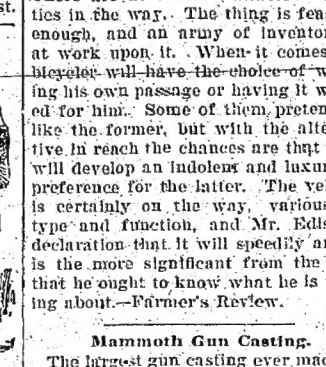
Animal life is somewhat rare on the summit, but an occasional fox or weasel may be observed in the rocks. Snow buntings build their nests regularly in the cliffs below the observatory, and in winter are quite tame. The observers have on more than one occasion caught mice in the building, and their existence there has given rise to a good deal of controversy. About a year ago a live frog was taken to the observatory, where it has remained ever since, and, although partaking of nothing in the way of food, it seems as lively as when it was taken up.

## MARY ELIZABETH LEASE.

Mentioned as the Populist Candidate for Governor of Kansas.

Though she has never held an office, Mary E. Lease has frequently been a candidate and is spoken of as the Populist candidate for Governor of Kansas. She is a woman of more than ordinary ability, and has done splendid work as a speaker for the cause of the Populists in the nation as well as in her own State.

She was born in Ireland in 1853, and early in life came to this country with her family. Though an obscure farmer's wife she suddenly became well



MARY ELIZABETH LEASE.

known as an orator and worker. Five years ago she was scarcely known outside of her own vicinity, but now her reputation is world-wide. She is a politician as well as an orator and talks and plans like a man. The trouble between Mrs. Lease and Gov. Jewell some years ago is still remembered, and her success at that time made a great impression. She has been admitted to the bar and practice of law at Wichita.

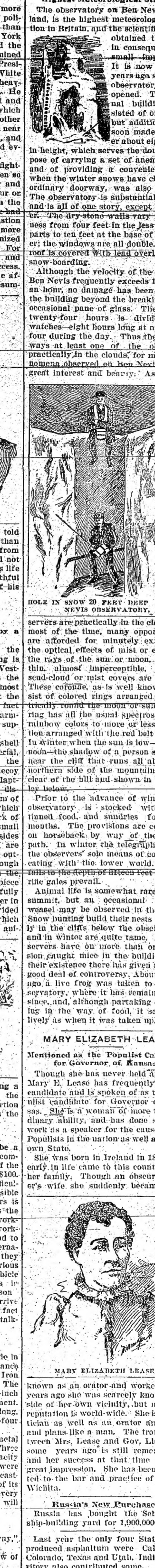
## Russia's New Purchase.

Russia has bought the Sebastopol ship-building yard for 1,900,000 rubles.

Last year the only four States that produced asphaltum were California, Colorado, Texas and Utah. Indian Territory also contributed some.

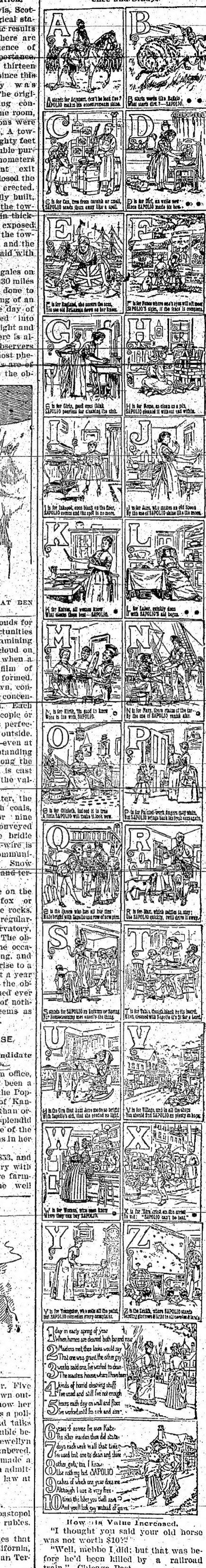
## A PICTURE ALPHABET.

But Put Out and Paste It Up for Reference and Study.



## A PICTURE ALPHABET.

But Put Out and Paste It Up for Reference and Study.





**Quick and Witty.**  
Lord Young is said to be one of the ablest Scotchmen on the bench or at the bar. At least, he has a ready tongue. One day in September he was driving into town from his place in the country when he met an acquaintance. "Hallo!" said the latter, "what are you doing here? I thought all respectable people were out of town."  
"Well," said the other, "have you seen anything to make you alter your opinion?" "I haven't."  
At the time of the general election of 1892, he was visiting at Dalmeny House, and the report came that Lord Wolmer, now the Earl of Salisbury, had been returned for the Western Division by a majority of three, over Mr. T. R. Buchanan. Soon after some one came in and said that Lord — and Lord — had voted for Wolmer.  
"Ah," said Young, "that accounts for the two ciphers."

**Shake Into Your Shoes.**  
Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**Her Argument.**  
Lady—But, it seems to me you ask very high wages, when you acknowledge that you haven't had much experience.  
Would-be servant—Sure, marm, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?

No man ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.—South.

### THE CHIEF THING

**In Maintaining Good Health Is Pure Rich Nourishing Blood.**  
The blood carries nourishment and furnishes support for the organs, nerves and muscles. It must be made rich and pure if you would have strong nerves, good digestion, sound sleep, or if you would be rid of that tired feeling, those disagreeable pimples, eczema, or scurvy. No medicine is equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. It is a medicine of genuine merit and will do you wonderful good. Try it now.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO NEBRASKA**  
September 7, 21, October 5, 19.  
On these dates round-trip tickets, good for 21 days, will be sold by all Burlington Route agents and by those of many eastern railroads at **HALF FARE** plus \$2.00.

The undersigned will send you free on application a handsome illustrated pamphlet describing Nebraska, with a large sectional map of the State.  
**A Dry, Healthy Climate.**  
**A Soil Unsurpassed for Richness,** easy to cultivate, and yielding all varieties of crops.  
That is what Nebraska offers to the homeseeker. Ask your nearest ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write to S. S. Curtis, General Passenger Agent, U. S. & C. N. R., Chicago, Ill.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**  
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.  
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the heaviest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your own town. Write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

**WINCHESTER GUN**  
GALVANE FREE  
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU 150 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.  
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**CLEANING AND DYEING** Ladies and Gents' clothing beautifully cleaned and dyed at reasonable prices. Send postal card for price list and information to  
MERCHANTS' DYEING CO., Chicago, Ill.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.  
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* on the, and has the signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.  
March 8, 1897.

**Do Not Be Deceived.**  
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

**"The Kind You Have Always Bought"**  
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Pitcher*  
Insist on Having  
**The Kind That Never Failed You.**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 72 N. 3RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**JOE'S SERMON.**  
**Contentment He Thought to Be Better Than Riches.**  
Joe was an old fisherman, who lived on an island off the southern coast, where he served as a guide and mate of all-work to summer visitors. A year or two ago several young men, sons of rich New York merchants, who had been fishing and shooting under Joe's guidance, brought him to the city. Kindness and the desire to surprise the old man prompted the boys' act.  
Joe, however, walked quietly about in his clean homespun suit, manifesting little surprise and less admiration.  
"Now, Joe," said one of the boys, "let me see your fish. You're a fisherman, aren't you?"  
"No," said Joe, "I'm a fisherman, but I don't fish for men, an' I fish for mackerel. They bevy to study an' fret to catch their fish. I don't."  
"Well," said the boy, discomfited, "wouldn't you like your wife to live in a house like this?" Glancing around the stately rooms filled with costly draperies and bric-a-brac.  
"No," said Joe, laughing. "Jane scrubs our two rooms an' cleans them up, an' then she sets an' rests, or has some fun. She never'd finish keepin' this house tid."  
"Oh, my mother has plenty of servants to do that."  
"Yes, an' she told me they was a onbearable weight an' a worry on her."  
"But we see people," urged the lad, "and have music and gayety, and many things to see."  
"We have company, too; we ain't buried! The neighbors come an' sit round evenin's, an' tell stories and sing. I reckon we enjoy ourselves as much as you do at your big dinners."  
There was a short silence.  
"We've got friends, like you," Joe went on, gravely, "an' our families. It's the same thing in the long run. Your preacher in that gilt pulpit said pretty much the same words as old Parson Martin does. An' when we die we just rest an' quiet under the grass as under them thousand-dollar monuments you showed me."  
"I'm glad I've seen it all," he added, smiling, "an' it was kind in you to show me. But it don't seem to make such a difference between you an' me as I thought it would. Inside we're pretty much alike."  
"That's a good sermon you've preached to me," the lad said, laughing.  
"I wasn't a waver I was preachin'!" Joe said, anxiously.

**Handy Carrier.**  
The accompanying illustration is presented in the hope that some one may be assisted in lightening the farm labor by the use of this simple and maneuverable carrier. The illustration is taken from Farm, Field and Fireside, G. G. G. is a track of iron such as is used for barn doors, and a car for carrying the manure or ensilage. Fasten the track securely to the ceiling either ahead or behind the cows, according as it is desired for use in feeding or in stable cleaning, running it the whole length or about around the stable as is most convenient, the carrier being so constructed that the wheels will turn on a curve in the track. Four carrier wheels are bolted in pairs to the blocks, A and B, and hung to the track, the blocks running close to the track to prevent the wheels jumping off. These blocks are bolted to a heavy scantling, B, under them, to connect them a single bolt only being used in each block, thus allowing the wheels to turn the curve in the track as referred to above. D is a crossbar above the car and to which the car is hung by rods, H, H, the lower ends of the rods hooking into staples near the bottom of the car. There may be a rod from the crossbar D to the back end of the car to steady it until ready to dump, which can be done easily by simply unhooking this rod. C is a heavy syril connecting the timber between the two pairs of wheels and the crossbar D. By the handles the car can be easily moved in either direction upon the track.

**Hot Weather Milk Can.**  
A can is here shown that has been highly praised as a hot weather milk receptacle. It is closed tight and capped over at the top, so that it will not spill the fluid, even if upset. The picture shows a section of the inside. The tightly closed receptacle is projecting down into the can, which prevents the milk from being shaken and churned about so much as it otherwise would be, thus causing it to keep sweet longer.

**Grow Navy Beans.**  
There is one crop grown in this country that is never up to the demand, and that is white navy beans. As many bushels of beans can be grown per acre as of wheat, and the straw is accepted as food, being better than that from wheat. It is supposed that the labor of growing beans takes away the profit, but if the labor of growing beans and wheat is compared it will be found that beans can be grown at the same cost as wheat, as better machinery for growing and harvesting beans can now be employed than formerly. Some years beans bring twice as much as wheat, and they are grown in a much shorter time.

**Sweet Potatoes Profitable.**  
The sweet potato crop is profitable on sandy soil, and the small ones that are unsalable have a value as food for pigs. While corn is the standard food for fattening pigs it is not equal to cooked sweet potatoes, the latter being richer in sugar and starch. What is better, however, is a mixture of corn meal and sweet potatoes, the feeding of which fattens the pigs rapidly.

**Well-Water.**  
If you wish to know whether there is a bad taste to the water in your well, spring or cistern, ask a stranger. He soon perceives a peculiar taste in the drink which he is not accustomed to water, while those who are habituated to it have their taste blunted—sometimes so much so that they like that which is really noxious.

**Poultry.**  
An excellent breakfast is made for poultry by scalding together some middlings and bran, then add vegetable parings, and scraps of meat, bread and vegetables from the table. Before their bedtime give them a hearty meal of grain, wheat, oats, barley or corn.

**Farm Notes.**  
Every farm has a place for sheep that no other stock can fill. Food wisely fed will always come back doubled if fed to a good animal. It is poor economy to keep young stock unless it is kept growing every day.

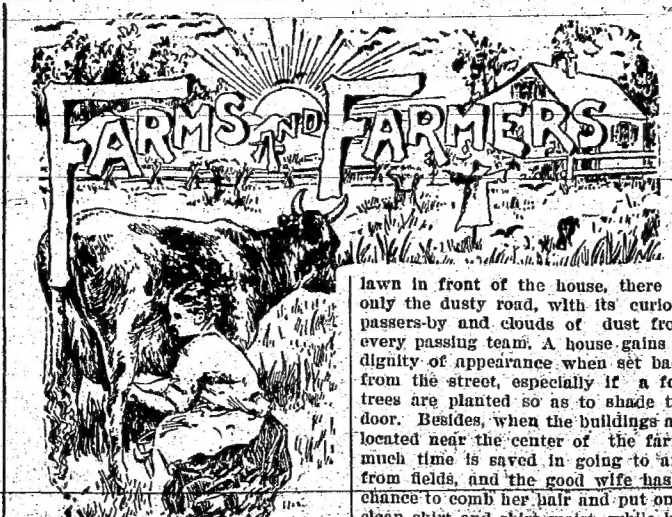
**Make It a Rule to Sell as Little as Possible.**  
Thorough grubbing is the surest way of getting rid of elder, sassafras and persimmon.

**For want of sufficient moisture a tree may starve with its roots in the midst of plenty.**  
Always keep the plow sharp. It makes better work and is easier for both the team and plowman.

**One advantage in using the drill or seed sower is that the seed will be distributed more evenly.**  
A light daily feed of oats can nearly always be given to the weanling colts at this time with benefit.

**When the tools and implements are stored away be sure that they are properly cleaned and painted.**  
The best system of cropping are invariably those which call for the most thorough preparation of the soil.

**Feeding, watering and grooming regularly will aid materially in keeping the horses in a good, thrifty condition.—Farmers' Union.**



**CONVENIENT BARN CARRIER.**  
on a curve in the track. Four carrier wheels are bolted in pairs to the blocks, A and B, and hung to the track, the blocks running close to the track to prevent the wheels jumping off. These blocks are bolted to a heavy scantling, B, under them, to connect them a single bolt only being used in each block, thus allowing the wheels to turn the curve in the track as referred to above. D is a crossbar above the car and to which the car is hung by rods, H, H, the lower ends of the rods hooking into staples near the bottom of the car. There may be a rod from the crossbar D to the back end of the car to steady it until ready to dump, which can be done easily by simply unhooking this rod. C is a heavy syril connecting the timber between the two pairs of wheels and the crossbar D. By the handles the car can be easily moved in either direction upon the track.

**To Prevent a Horse Kicking.**  
The illustration shows a device to be used where a horse kicks his stable companion. It is made from one-inch galvanized iron tubing. The two corners are secured together with a return coupler. Pins go through holes in the upper ends and are attached to the woodwork of the stall. A cord is fastened to the device for raising or lowering as required. When not in use it is raised and is well out of the way of everything. In use, it does not interfere at all with the animal's movements, except to prevent his being too free with his feet and legs.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Plowing for Wheat.**  
When plowing for wheat it will be better to let the plow go deep, then harrow fine, following with a land roller, which will leave the surface in excellent shape for the drill. The seed can be put in deep and the land may again be rolled with advantage, but the most important of all is the plowing and harrowing. Some farmers object to deep plowing, as they claim that the fertilizer is kept nearer the surface, and that loss occurs of plant food during the winter, but where the subsoil is compact there will be no loss from deep plowing when a thrifty crop occupies the soil. Deep plowing also lessens the liability of the plants being thrown out by frost, especially if the roller is used.

**New Breed of Sheep.**  
The agricultural department of the University of California is raising a new kind of sheep. The superintendent of the experiment station at Paso Robles has succeeded in breeding a variety of sheep that will mean much to the wool and meat markets. It is the result of the cross-breeding of Persian and Merino. Experiments along the same lines, though not so complete, were conducted by George Washington with marked advantage.

**Cutting Down Trees.**  
There is a stringent law in Japan that when one camphor laurel is cut down, another must be planted in its place. The tree is hardy and long-lived, attaining to an enormous size. It is covered with a small leaf of a vivid dark-green color. The seed or berries grow in clusters, resembling the black currant in size and appearance, and the wood is employed for every purpose, from cabinet-making to ship-building.

**Build the House Back.**  
It is a matter of wonderment to many why so large a proportion of farmers build their homes close to the road when they have the whole farm behind them. Instead of a fresh green lawn in front of the house, there is only the dusty road, with its curious passers-by and clouds of dust from every passing team. A house gains in dignity of appearance when set back from the street, especially if a few trees are planted so as to shade the door. Besides, when the buildings are located near the center of the farm, much time is saved in going to and from fields, and the good wife has a chance to comb her hair and put on a clean skirt and shirt waist, while her neighbor is walking up the long lane that leads to the house.

**No More Runaway Horses.**  
Let not the most humorous of her sex fear any longer to handle the reins. Let not the vision of a horse tearing madly down the road any longer frighten her. Mr. Zimmermann, of Paris, with what seems to be particular consideration for the feminine sex, has invented an apparatus warranted to stop the horse most easily and most nearly bent upon running away. It looks somewhat like a woven wire muzzle. It extends over the horse's face from just above the mouth to just over the nose. It is connected by bands with the reins. When the fiery steed begins to go a little too merrily, the rein operating the muzzle is seized and the animal's nostrils are thereby compressed, while his mouth is closed. He may take the bit between his teeth or not just as he pleases, but with the prospect of immediate suffocation before him he abates his speed and content to be driven at the rate which his driver chooses.

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**SLAIN WHILE THEY SLEEP.**  
**Terrible Tragedy Is Enacted in an Iowa Farmhouse.**  
John Becker, aged 44 years, attended services at the church in Breda, Carroll County, Iowa, Sunday afternoon with his wife and eldest daughter, spent the evening brooding over some financial affairs, although he was a wealthy farmer, as farm wealth goes, and some time in the night shot and killed his wife, his six little children, and himself.

Becker was to help a neighbor thrash Monday morning, and on not putting in an appearance about 9 o'clock his brother Henry, who lives with the old folks about twenty rods away, went to learn the reason. The doors were locked and there were no signs of life about. He tried to get in the house, but met no response and finally he kicked in the door and found the dead bodies.

Becker with his wife and baby slept in a back room; and the three corpses lay on one bed. The wife had been shot in the neck with a shotgun, which stood in the corner of the room. The boy, who was still breathing, and in the opposite corner of the same room Caroline, aged 14; Christine, aged 9; and John, 3, were dead, each with a bullet hole in the forehead.

The indications are that Becker first dispatched his wife with the shot gun, shooting her in the neck, then used the revolver on the baby, first shooting, then knocking out its brains with the butt. He then went upstairs, where the five children were sleeping, and killed them. He must have used a light for his aim was effective, each victim being shot in the forehead.

All but two of the children met with instant death, for the blood clots were under their heads and two lay as calmly as if they were in sleep. All except Henry, who is not yet dead, were attired in night robes. The murderer had reloaded the weapon while upstairs and evidently sent the second bullet into the oldest girl's brain just before leaving the room. Going downstairs he stretched himself beside the corpse of his wife and shot himself.

Becker for over twenty years lived in the same neighborhood, in fact, on the same farm. He was married eleven years ago, and after living a year with his parents moved to the scene of the tragedy, which is almost within halting distance of the old home.

Becker had been regarded as a prosperous farmer, and only recently bought a 200-acre farm a few miles from the old homestead. Sunday he attended church at Breda with his wife and some of the children. Later in the day he was visited by a neighbor, who says that when he left the Becker home later in the evening they were seemingly a happy family, and there was not an indication of the awful tragedy enacted a few hours later.

### OUTDOES KLONDYKE.

A Corporation with \$25,000,000 in Capital to Operate Alaskan Mines.  
A gigantic corporation, which is to be capitalized at \$25,000,000 and at the head of which is John Cudahy, the packer, is being organized to develop nearly all the gold quartz mines in eastern Alaska which have been covered up to this time. The corporation will own property the present value of which at the lowest estimate is \$50,000,000. The prospective value is several times \$50,000,000.

The organization is an outgrowth of the North American Transportation and



JOHN CUDAHY.

Trading Company, which was incorporated five years ago under the laws of Illinois with a capital stock of \$450,000. It had two objects—doing business as a common carrier and selling merchandise, and also prospecting for minerals. John Cudahy is the largest individual stockholder, and is understood to control a majority of shares. He has personally directed all the matters pertaining to mining. The company has prospected the mountains of eastern Alaska for five years, employing the best experts who could be induced to go into that region.

**Odors and Ennals.**  
All the chickens in the western part of French Guiana are perfectly white. It is impossible to find one with a colored feather.

Wasps are the most inveterate enemies of flies. Reamer says that he has known one wasp to kill a thousand flies in a day.

It is a surprising fact that the bakers of America start about 14,206,344 pounds of bread and biscuit, for which they received \$694,000.

In spite of the fact of its being a tropical country, Cuba imported from the United States \$70,111 worth of fruits, nuts and the like.

The park commission of Savannah, Ga., is so poor that it has been obliged to refuse to make appropriations for the balance of the year.

The merchant navy of Russia numbers only 2,870 sailing vessels on foreign seas. The steam merchant fleet on the Baltic numbers but 92.

Only one marble statue of the human figure with eyelashes is known. It is one of the gems of the Vatican, the Sleeping Ariadne, and was found in 1503.

Henry Labouchere, M. P., the proprietor of London Truth, complains that he has spent \$40,000 in successfully defending vexatious actions for libel brought against him.

A new perch is to be erected at one of the entrances to Hawarden church by Mr. Gladstone's son Henry. A niche above the door will be kept empty for one or two figures.

**New and Deadly Mitrailleuse.**  
An Austrian newspaper announces that Muser, the well-known manufacturer of firearms, and the inventor of the mitrailleuse, which bears his name, has just invented a new mitrailleuse, which loads and discharges itself automatically. There are three models of this, and experiments with them are said to have been highly successful.

**The Blues.**  
This is a synonym for that gloomy, harassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of "blues," "blue devils," "morigns" and "mullgrubbs" afflict the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that marvelous, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

**Prospects.**  
Now, resident—You say you wish to marry my daughter. What are your prospects?

**Cow puncher.**—Well, old man, there's a prospect of your being lynched if you don't consent. The boys are outside with a rope.

**Hunter Not Short of Carriages.**  
The German Emperor owns 350 carriages for the use of himself and his court.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.**  
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

**Constancy and temperance strengthen virtue.**  
FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Tonic. Dr. R. H. Allen, Ltd., 101 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

**Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dummer, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.**

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is? It is inflammation of the womb! If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in.

Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician.

Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

Mrs. CHARLES DUMMER, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not get to sleep. I tried many remedies, but nothing helped. I bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight or ten months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."

ALL DRUGGISTS

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CURE CONSTIPATION  
REGULATE THE LIVER  
10¢ 25¢ 50¢  
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets is the ideal laxative. Never grip or gripe, but causes easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, N.Y.

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### SAPOLIO



A retired sea captain, sixty years of age, well known to the reputable citizens of New Haven, suffered from an overworked and worn-out digestive apparatus. He had no faith in patent medicines as a cure for dyspepsia, but was induced by a friend to try Ripans Tabules. This he did with but little hope of benefit. After trying them for some time he said to the friend who had directed his attention to them: "Those Ripans Tabules were so effective from the start that I was amazed at the result. They are wizards. All the dyspeptic misery endured by me since becoming a landlubber has disappeared. I take one every night now, and feel so much rejuvenated by their use that I sometimes think I could climb a ship's rigging as well as I did thirty years ago."

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at our drug stores for 17¢ each. This low price is intended for the poor and the economical. One of our correspondents writes that he had by mail received from us a box of THE RIPANS TABULES, but it was a counterfeit. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—no single carton (THE RIPANS TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

G. N. H. No. 41-97

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
DYSPEPSIA, ALL LIVER FAILS,  
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, etc.  
In all cases, send for free literature.  
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

**Soldering Metals at Home.**  
Metals may be soldered at home. Cut off a piece of tinfoil the size of the surface to be soldered, dip a feather into a solution of sal ammoniac and wet the surfaces to be joined; then place them in the correct position, with the tinfoil between them. Place this on an iron hot enough to melt the tinfoil, and when it cools again the edges will be found to be firmly united.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**  
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

**Helped to Heaven.**  
"You must admit," said the high-browed woman, "that many a man has gone to heaven solely through the efforts of his wife."

"Certainly," said the disagreeable bachelor. "Otherwise they would be alive yet."

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '96.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only silence, which costs us nothing.—Tillotson.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, cures the colic, soothes the inflamed bowels, and keeps the child healthy.

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## HAPPY TIMES.

There's somethin' like a jingle an' a tingle in the air,  
For the honey's jest a-drippin' from the liver;  
The fields are lookin' frosty with the white that blossoms there,  
An' the corn-crop's jest the biggest of our lives!

Summer's a-goin'—  
Needn't beat the drums;  
We're bound to have a showin'—  
When the fall time comes!

There's somethin' like a jingle an' a tingle everywhere,  
An' the blue smoke has a meanin' as it curls;  
They're tunin' of the fiddle, an' there's music in the air,  
An' we'll soon be swingin' corners with the girls!

Summer's a-goin'—  
Needn't beat the drums;  
We're bound to have a showin'—  
When the fall time comes!

—P. B. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

## "ONLY PAULINE."

BY ETTA J. WEBB.

The day was a cheerless one even for November. Perhaps it was for that very reason that the shabby little sitting-room looked so cozy. There was a bright wood fire in the grate diffusing a genial warmth and light. Katherine loved warmth and light, she loved roses, too; not the sweet, wan, fragile kind that overran the old garden in summer, but heavy, rich-scented crimson roses, such as Jack Donelson sent in great handbills daily. There was a bowl of them now on the piano, making a blot of vivid color against the sombre background.

But it was not Katherine who stood on the hearth rug with fingers interlaced staring moodily into the fire. It was "only" Pauline. The warm glow lent a faint color to her olive cheeks and brought out a certain lustre in her hair that was not there excepting in a strong light. Too, it revealed a lurking bitterness about her mouth and in her eyes. Pauline's thoughts were not pleasant ones. She was feeling at odds with herself and all the world—that disagreeable antagonistic feeling that sets one's moral teeth so sharply on edge.

"Only Pauline!" Long ago—so long ago that it seemed to her sometimes as if it could never have been otherwise—she had become reconciled to the fact that Katherine and Katherine's wishes must always receive first consideration. But then Katherine was so beautiful that the best of everything seemed hers by right. It was not hard to yield to her as to a plainer person or one less charming. Besides, Pauline was not beautiful. Indeed, no one had ever gone so far as to call her good looking. Viewed in the light of Katherine's exceeding loveliness, she was plain even to insignificance. Pretty, vain Mrs. Ward had never been quite able to understand why her two daughters were so unlike.

"Katherine is all Morton," she was wont to say, "but Pauline—"

The sigh and deprecating little shrug were more effective than any mere words could have been in the completion of her meaning.

Pauline had heard the above remark times without number, and had given little heed. But when, one day, her mother made the same remark in the presence of Wilton Elliot, she felt a sudden rush of rebellious feeling that brought tears to her eyes and a choking sensation into her throat. Did it need that to make him fully conscious of her unattractiveness? Surely he could see it without. For the first time in her young life the girl felt that she had not been treated fairly by her mother and Katherine.

It was the thought of this, and not the sunless, chill November day that gave to her face its touch of gloom. So absorbed in reflection was she that she did not hear when the door behind her opened softly and some one came into the room.

"Pauline!"

She turned to confront the slight, boyish-looking young fellow who had just pronounced her name.

"Oh, it's you, Jack!" she said, smiling a little. "I did not hear you come in."

"Your mother said I should find you here. What a nice fire!" He came and stood before her on the hearth rug. "Katherine—"

"No, she has gone to make some calls with Mrs. Westford."

He drew a deep, quivering breath, at which the girl looked sharply up at him.

"I'm afraid you think I'm not very hospitable, Jack. Won't you have a chair?"

"No, thank you. I can't stay long enough for that. Katherine promised to go driving with me this afternoon, but I suppose she forgot," he added, bitterly.

"I suppose so," Pauline answered, slowly.

Her eyes fell beneath his questioning gaze.

"Pauline, tell me!" he cried out suddenly. "Does that man still come here?"

"Do you mean Mr. Elliot? Yes, he still comes here."

A quiver swept his face.

"Will she marry you, Pauline? Is she likely to marry him?"

The girl's hand, hanging among the folds of her gown, was clenched until the knuckles stood out whitely.

"How can I tell?" she answered wearily. "You ought to know Katherine well enough by this time to understand that she will do exactly as she pleases."

"But if she pleases to marry him! I could not bear it—oh, I could not bear it!"

"Do you think to comfort me by telling me that?" he said, bitterly. "You are very good, Pauline, but you don't understand these things."

He drew her hand from his shoulders and clasped them tightly together.

"No, I suppose I don't—as you understand them," she said, with a touch of sarcasm.

He looked at her, in surprise.

"Why, I believe you are out of spirits, too, Pauline! Can't it be the weather, do you think?"

"Oh, it must be. The weather is always to blame for everything, isn't it?"

"I think a drive would do us both good. Won't you take pity on me since Katherine has left me in the lurch?"

At any other time Pauline would have been only too glad to enjoy the delightful privilege of a drive behind Jack's handsome bays, but to-day she felt that even in so slight a thing as this she could not bear voluntarily to make herself second to Katherine.

"Thank you, Jack," she answered, gently. "But I'm afraid I'm too dull to make an agreeable companion. I think I'll practise for an hour or so, and see if I can't get into a more comfortable state of mind."

"Well, I won't urge you, Pauline. How dark it has grown within the last hour! There isn't an inch of blue sky to be seen anywhere," he added, glancing from the window as he turned to go.

Pauline accompanied him as far as the door, then came back and seated herself at the piano. She was still there, running over scales with feverish velocity when Katherine came in, flushed and a little tired from walking.

"For goodness' sake, Pauline, do stop that dreadful banging! It is enough to drive one wild! I wonder mamma has patience to endure it," she exclaimed, fretfully.

She went over to the fire, and sinking into a low chair began impatiently to remove her long gloves. Pauline left the piano at once, and came and stood beside her sister.

"Did you not have a pleasant time, Katherine?" she asked.

"No—yes! Has any one been in this afternoon?"

"Jack has."

"Oh, Jack!" Katherine said a little contemptuously. "Any one else?"

"No one."

"Hasn't Mr. Elliot—"

"Why can't you understand, Katherine?" Pauline interrupted, sharply. "That no one includes Mr. Elliot the same as every one else?"

Katherine looked up at her tall, young sister, half startled. Pauline was not wont to speak thus to her.

"I think, Katherine," Pauline went swiftly on, "that you ought to feel ashamed to treat Jack Donelson as you do. He is entitled to a little consideration, at least, when you promise to drive with him of an afternoon and then go deliberately off without a word to make some unnecessary calls. It is not considerate, to say nothing of its being downright rude."

A slow, angry flush rose in Katherine's beautiful face.

"Dear me, Pauline," she cried, scornfully. "You are really quite dramatic! Would you mind saying that again a little more slowly? I'm afraid I did not fully understand it."

It was Pauline's turn to blush.

"Be as scornful as you please, Katherine," she said, "but it's true, and you know perfectly well that if it wasn't for Wilton Elliot's money you would never give him a second thought. Why, even Jack would be preferable in that case."

With that she went swiftly out of the room, too angry to trust herself farther with words.

The atmosphere of the house seemed to stifle her. She felt that she must get into the open air. To think with Pauline was to act always. Five minutes later found her walking rapidly in the direction of the river. It was a dark, swollen flood that crept along between the shelving banks on either side. By-and-by, when the ice had formed on its surface, it would be the scene of many a gay skating frolic. But now, as Pauline stood beside it, watching absently a few fluttering snowflakes fall one by one into the sluggish current, the river seemed to typify her own dark mood.

A step sounded behind her, and she turned to meet the grave, questioning gaze with which Wilton Elliot was regarding her.

"Miss Ward," he began.

"Only Pauline," she corrected, smiling a little bitterly.

"I beg your pardon for having startled you, but I was taking the short cut to the station, and seeing you in the distance, I thought I would stop and say good-by."

"Are you going away then?" Pauline asked in surprise.

"Yes, I find my affairs have been getting into some confusion through my absence or my neglect, and demand my immediate attention. It may be many months before I am in Sterling again."

He scanned her face eagerly.

"I am sure we all shall miss you," she said, trying to make the words contain the proper amount of polite regret and feeling that she had failed miserably.

"All?" he said. "You?"

"I, of course, Mr. Elliot."

Pauline was getting more and more uncomfortable every instant under that keen gaze. She wished he would go away, and yet—

"But you avoid me on every possible occasion. I never see you when I call. What can I have done, Miss Pauline, to merit your disapproval?"

"You have done nothing, and I need, Mr. Elliot, I do not avoid you," Pauline said, very earnestly.

"Then it must have been my fancy. Since you have nothing against me, Miss Pauline, you will surely shake hands with me and wish me good luck at the end of my journey."

He held out his hand, and Pauline could not choose but put her hand into it.

Far down the river a trailing line of smoke marked the approach of the train.

"You'll have to hurry," she exclaimed.

"How anxious you are to be rid of me. Well, I shall come again, remember, little Pauline." He looked down into her face with a curious smile. "And now, good-by."

He lifted her hand to his lips, then dropped it and hurried away.

Katherine wondered not a little at her sister's subdued and preoccupied manner that evening. She wondered, too, that Wilton Elliot should have come away without so much as bidding her good-by, for Pauline had

given a matter-of-fact account of her chance meeting with him by the river. But she had no mind to make herself unhappy over it, especially as she had just received a letter from the aunt whose namesake she was which enclosed a generous check and the request to use it in the replenishing of her wardrobe. Katherine's elasticity of temperament was one of the most delightful facts about her.

A week later Sterling, the social portion of it, at least, was startled by the news that Wilton Elliot had lost all his fortune through an unwise speculation. It was Mrs. Westford who brought the news to the Wards. Pauline, who had been for a walk, came in to find her mother and Katherine still in the first bewilderment of their surprise.

"Oh, Pauline, what do you think has happened to Mr. Elliot?" was the exclamation that greeted her as she entered the parlor.

Pauline turned perfectly white, but managed to control herself sufficiently to ask—

"What has happened to him, mamma?"

"He has lost all his money. Did you ever hear of anything so dreadful?" and Mrs. Ward drew a little fluttering sigh of sympathy and condolence. Her relief was so genuine that Pauline felt she must either cry or laugh outright. She chose the latter alternative as being the safest.

"Oh, is that all?" she said.

"Why, your ridiculous child!" screamed Katherine. "What more did you expect? For my part, I can't possibly imagine a worse disaster to befall a man like Wilton Elliot."

"I can't say," said Pauline, who had grown suddenly grave.

"What?" demanded Katherine.

But her sister slipped out of the room without replying.

For several days thereafter, Wilton Elliot's misfortune was the theme of conversation in the Ward household—with Katherine and her mother, that is, for Pauline made no mention of the affair and did not care to hear it discussed.

Then the nine days' wonder ceased to be a wonder, and Wilton Elliot dropped out of the minds of everybody apparently.

So a few months glided by. One morning Pauline had been sitting at the piano a long time, playing mechanically, for her thoughts were not on the music before her. Suddenly her hands fell from the keys into her lap and a tear rolled down her cheek, splashing upon her blue gown. At that moment two hands were laid up on her shoulders, and Jack Donelson's voice, vibrating with happiness, sounded in her ear.

"Pauline—Pauline, guess what Katherine has just been saying to me! Katherine, my Katherine, now, for she has promised at last to be my wife."

Pauline sprang up with a little joyful cry.

"Oh, Jack, has she really? Oh, I am so glad! Dear, dear Jack, you cannot know how glad I am!"

"Oh, yes, I can, the young fellow said, laughing and coloring, 'for I am so glad myself.' Then, for the first time, he noticed Pauline's tear-wet lashes. 'Not crying, Pauline—surely not crying!'"

Pauline laughed nervously.

"I don't know but I shall—for joy. Let me go, Jack; I want to find Katherine."

And she rushed out of the room in search of her sister.

Katherine was in the parlor, gazing abstractedly out of the window at the snow-filled street. She turned about as Pauline entered.

"Oh, Katherine, Jack has just told me! He is so happy. Are you?"

Pauline threw her arms about her sister, and looked affectionately into her face.

"Of course I am, silly pate! Jack is a dear boy, and with money enough to make one very comfortable. After all, that is the chief consideration."

Pauline's arms fell heavily to her sides.

"O Katherine!" she said.

"There, you needn't look so woe-begone. Of course I'm fond of Jack, and I do not doubt we shall make a most devoted couple." And Katherine bent with a softened look in her beautiful eyes to kiss the grave young face.

"So it had all come about as Pauline once thought it never could. Jack's happiness—I will not say Katherine's—revealed to her the sad longing of her own heart. Whether Wilton Elliot loved her or not she loved him with all the strength of her nature. As the winter wore into spring she wondered vaguely if his promise to come again would ever be fulfilled, or if in the great crisis through which he had passed he had lost all thought of it—and her. She was glad that the preparations for Katherine's wedding in June took so much of her time, and worked feverishly until even Katherine was compelled to bid her take a rest, lest she fall ill. And then came the first sweet month of spring—March, not cold and stormy as was its wont, but warm and bright.

Daily Pauline stole away to walk by the river, where the brown sedge grasses were changing to palest green, and there one sunny morning Wilton Elliot found her.

"You see I have not forgotten my promise," he said, as he took both her hands in his, and looked anxiously down into her suddenly pale face. "What! Not a word of welcome for me? Only tears? Why, Pauline—"

Nevertheless he understood her silence better than words. Presently, when he had soothed her into something like composure, he asked—

"Shall you mind marrying a poor man, dear? I am rich no longer except as being rich in your love. Tell me, Pauline!"

"Shall I mind?" she said, "I who have been used to being poor all my life?" Then she laughed, her bright, sweet laugh. "It is you who ought to mind marrying so insignificant a person as myself, Mr. Elliot, for to the end of the chapter I shall be 'only Pauline.'"

—Waverley Magazine.

## MADE A REALISTIC PICTURE.

Photographing a Tiger in the Very Act of Springing.

"Speaking of realistic pictures of animals," said a New York dealer in wild beasts to a writer for the Washington Star, "I recall seeing in India about two years ago a tiger photographed under very exciting circumstances. A party of natives were going about in Ragpootana with a full-grown Bengal tiger, which they had tamed, as they called it. What they really did, however, was to keep it tightly roped by all four legs and by the neck, and each man held on by a rope. In this way they led the tiger, or the tiger led them, as you please, from place to place on exhibition."

"Well, in the course of their wanderings," continued the dealer, "they came to a village near Bombay, where a photographer happened to be passing through, and he, hearing of the strange company, sent for them. Now, about the only performance that the tiger (a particularly savage beast) had in his repertoire was killing animals, and it occurred to the artist that an instantaneous photograph of the great brute in the very act of striking down its victim would make an interesting picture. So arrangements were made. A full-grown buffalo was procured and taken out to the edge of the jungle, where it was tethered with twenty-five feet of rope to a stake."

"The photographer took up his station on foot outside of the radius of the animal's tether and the tiger was then brought up on the opposite side and shown its victim. At once it fixed its dreadful, glaring eyes on the doomed creature. Its lips curled back in a snarl, and it began to move steadily toward the buffalo. The ropes were then one by one slipped off, and there, twenty yards apart, stood the two beasts. But the buffalo gave no sign of fright or even consciousness of any danger."

"It simply stood staring in a helpless sort of fascination at the advancing brute. At first the tiger had crouched, but now it stood erect, and, with restless tail, and teeth all flashing out of the red gums, stepped slowly forward across the intervening space. Foot by foot the interval between buffalo and death-cruel, relentless, inevitable was diminished. Yet the great horned beast never stirred. Its eyes were fixed on the tiger's. Its breath came quick and hot from its nostrils. Once and again, and once more, the beast of prey paced on—and then stopped. It was within striking distance."

"The buffalo's sides were now heaving rapidly, and its terror was audible in its panting, and then, quick as a flash of lightning, the great striped body was launched through the air. There was a dull sound as it struck the buffalo, and, as if smitten by a thunderbolt, the huge animal, its neck broken by the blow of the tiger's fore-feet, fell. At this moment, this indefinable point of time, the artist touched the trigger of the spring shutter, and in the fraction of a second the picture was on his plate—the tiger in the act of striking. And none too soon, for before the hand could slip in another flash, the buffalo's knees bent beneath it, and the dead hunk fell. The tragedy was complete."

"And the photographer?"

"He had some trying moments. Indeed, there were times when it looked as if the tiger preferred the artist to the beef; and had the victim retreated to the end of the tether, the beast of prey would have been as near the one as the other. But it was a tame tiger, you know, and so the photographer got the sun picture."

"Neither alive nor dead was the huge victim seen at the exact moment of time when it was sinking under the weight of its dreadful murderer. Swifter than death itself, the sensitive plate seized the reflection of the collapsing buffalo before it had time to die, and though the end was, humanly speaking, instantaneous, the one beat of the heart that intervened between the awful blow of the tiger's paw and its victim's actual surrender of existence sufficed for the artist to catch and fix with unerring fidelity the attitudes of the slayer and the slain."

As to Surf-Bathing.

Among the lamentable incidents, or accidents, of the late summer which reason with the regularity of the solar season is the record of death by drowning at our seaside resorts. So long as the virtue and pleasure of our surf-bathing are universally recognized, so long will careless and ignorant persons enter the surf and furnish a certain number of tragedies in defiance of the watchfulness of expert beachmen and the safeguards which the law provides in defence of human life.

There is a popular belief that the dreadful undertow is responsible for a majority of those catastrophes. No doubt it is responsible for many of them. But it is reasonable to believe that a very large number of deaths—especially in those cases where no cry for help is heard—are due to another cause. Many persons who are "full-blooded" enter the surf forgetful or careless of that habit of first wetting the head, in which the boy is so apt to be wiser than the man. Plunging the heated lower body into the cold water, the shock sends the blood rushing to the head, and apoplexy or something very like it results, inducing unconsciousness—or at least helplessness—and death by drowning.

The undertow is a dangerous force on the strand. But it is probable that there would be fewer cases of fatal undertow if there were men cases of surf-bathing thoroughly wetting the head before immersing the body.—New York Mail and Express.

What it Costs to Be Amused.

There is a curious and interesting link between business depression and amusements. When trade is dull, when everybody has the blues, when the pall of lead-colored spirits has fallen upon the community and men go about looking as though they had lost their best friend, the legitimate and the more sober plays seem to attract fewer persons than when everything is going at flood tide and every one is in good spirits.

The reason for this may not be difficult to find, and the natural consequence of the blues and bad times is a desire for entertainment and taken completely out of oneself by a season

of jollity and mirth. It is this desire to get out of one's self, as it were, that prompts attendance at light and frivolous plays. That the business of providing amusements prospers better in dull times than almost any other occupation is readily proven, and the prosperity is almost entirely on the side of that form of dramatic entertainment that makes people laugh. Men of one sort seek consolation in the flowing bowl; those of another turn of mind go to the play and laugh away dull care. As illustrating this state of affairs, it may be said that during last year in Paris, when business had been unusually dull, the receipts at the theatres, of which close watch is kept by the Government, were something over six million dollars. This is the highest figure reached since the year of the Exposition, in 1889, when the Paris theatres took in something like thirty-two million dollars. London is usually able to figure up receipts between seven and eight millions of dollars. This goes largely into the exchequer of those houses that provide amusing amusements, laughter-provoking plays and songs and dance that appeal to the desire to see and hear something that is mirth-provoking.

New York pays out less money than either city mentioned. Three millions or thereabouts seems to be the usual figure. An authority on such matters says that in times of financial distress the word Shakespeare spells bankruptcy; when in flourishing seasons the name draws crowded houses.—New York Ledger.

Delicate Scales.

The question most commonly asked by visitors to a chemist's laboratory is "How small a thing can you weigh on your scales?" It conveys little meaning to tell the average person that a good pair of chemist's balances will weigh accurately to one-tenth of one milligramme; but if he is told that a short hair from a man's head can be easily and accurately weighed the questioner begins to approach the delicacy of adjustment in the scales. More delicate still are the balances used by the assayers. The weighing of gold by the assayer requires the greatest possible accuracy, since a small speck of that metal on the scalepan may represent very large quantities of it in the ore or bullion on the works. The balances made for this "gold work" are the most sensitive of any used for commercial work, and, in fact, are more accurate than those employed by many scientists. Some idea of their accuracy and sensitiveness can be obtained by the following experiment:

A piece of ordinary white paper the size of a cent is carefully weighed and then a short pencil mark is drawn on it and the paper is reweighed. This second weighing will differ from the first by just the weight of the graphite left by the pencil mark. If care is taken and the balances are in perfect adjustment, the result will always be the same, no matter how many times the paper without the pencil mark and the paper with it be weighed. The two weighings always differ by just the same amount, and that is the added weight of the graphite. Of course, such balances require the greatest care; for they easily get out of order, and when once disarranged, there is no telling how long it may take to get them adjusted again. It may be two minutes and it may be two hours. Some good assayers say that it is impossible to work successfully with "gold balances" unless one possesses a large stock of patience and profanity. From what I know of skillful assayers, I should say that this is approximately true.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Peculiar Character of Snake Poison.

According to the remarkable researches in this line by Professor Calmette, the peculiar fact appears that the physiological effects of the poisons secreted by different species of snakes are identical; the individual variations in action are local, and result from the presence of albuminoid substances, which can be removed by heating the aqueous solution of the venom to 85 degrees centigrade for fifteen minutes, a process which leaves the toxins unaffected. The degree of toxicity depends, of course, upon the snake, and can be considerably diminished by filtering. Professor Calmette finds that the serum of animals vaccinated against a very virulent venom, such as that of the cobra, is perfectly antitoxic to the poisons of all kinds of serpents, and even of scorpions. His serum consists in injecting horses with increasing doses of cobra venom mixed with decreasing quantities of a weak solution of calcium hypochlorite, which limits its toxic action; the animal being immunized, is then injected with the poisons of as many different kinds of snakes as possible.—New York Tribune.

Photographer's Plan to Placate.

An upper-West-Side photographer has discovered a "Klondike" right here in town, and he is working it for all it's worth. He has hit upon a plan to please his patrons, and, incidentally, to fill his coffers with rich-pay gold, or its equivalent. In his studio he has a stuffed horse posed in gallop attitude. The animal is affixed to a platform, the surface of which is nicely concreted. A Central Park scene is in the background. Young and old women, but particularly the former, who are anxious to give their distant friends the impression that they are well up in equestrianism, come to the studio in battalions and have themselves photographed in the act of taking their morning or afternoon canter through the park. The artist has all sizes of habits on hand to accommodate his patrons. For those less ambitious, he places a wheel in position, instead of the horse, and, with biding suits to match, the fair visitor may be depicted scorching along the park drive.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The chief makers of brooms in Atkinson, Kan., as well as one of its most prosperous citizens, is a blind colored man.—With the assistance of his two brothers he turns out enough brooms to supply half the trade of that city.

The capital of Siam has a considerable foreign trade. During 1895 the number of vessels that entered the harbor of Bangkok was 518, and the imports were valued at \$29,000,000.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Massachusetts man who left home a few days ago to walk to the Klondike says he "proposes to take along a pair of snowshoes." He'd better also take along a pair of wooden legs.

Some prison records in Indiana show an unusually small number of "bald-headed criminals, from which fact a man with a turn for philosophy has deduced the principle that bald-headed men are less likely to commit crimes than men with a thick head of hair.

A few days ago a Missouri banker announced himself as a candidate for Congress, and said if elected he would give the duties of the office the same care and attention he had always given to his bank. This was a good play, but unfortunately his bank failed inside of a week, and his boom exploded with a loud report.

So many relic-hunters have chipped pieces off a tombstone bearing the name Noah Webster, Esq., in an old burying ground in West-Hartford, Conn., that the cemetery guardians have placed near it a grave sign reading, "This is not the grave of the 'Dictionary man.' The ex-lexicographer is buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven."

The Chicago Tribune gives this advice to the young man who wishes to know how to fit himself for going to the Klondike: "Acquire habits of self-control and industry; be prepared to meet with firmness whatever discouragements may arise; scrape together two or three times as much money for the journey as the best estimates render necessary; and don't go."

Statistics tending to prove that the average duration of man's life has been increased through modern improvements in medicine and hygiene are always interesting. Among the most recent instances is a table prepared by a correspondent of Nature, showing a steady increase in the proportion of sexagenarians among the population of Canada. In 1851, out of every 100 persons living in Canada, 8.70 were sixty years of age or over. In 1891 the percentage of sexagenarians in the population had increased to 4.49. In 1871 it had become 5.10; in 1881, 6.82, and in 1891, 7.01.

Mrs. Adelaide B. Sherry, a young and pretty widow of West Point, Ind., runs one of the largest farms in the State. She hires and directs her large corps of assistants, indoors and out, entertains generously, drives over the estate daily, buys pigs and calves, ships Percheron horses to Germany, cattle and hogs to Chicago, crabs annually an average of 10,000, bushels of corn, travels extensively and writes for publications. She has lately returned from a sojourn in the Holy Land, and "after busking down," she purposes investigating occult philosophy among the Mahatmas in their mountain abodes in India.

In 1808 there were 5,750,040 horses in the United States, valued at \$422,000,226, and in 1897 there were 14,301,807, valued at \$452,049,306, from which calculations may be made as to the effect of bicycles on the horse business. Only as far back as 1802 the value of horses in this country, numbering then 15,408,140, exceeded one billion of dollars. In five years the value had decreased nearly 600 million dollars, while the numbers have fallen off only about one million. In mules much the same effect is noticeable. In 1800 there were 921,632, valued at \$38,380,850 and in 1897 there were 2,215,054, valued at \$49,892,000, an increase of two-and-a-half times in numbers and a decrease of 30,000,000 in valuation.

The commander-in-chief of the British army has just given orders that hereafter no colors will be carried into battle. In former days the idea was to have the regimental colors borne aloft at the head of the advancing force. Recently the tactics have required the flag to be kept in the background with the rear-most battalion; and now there is to be no battle flag at all. Methods of warfare have changed so in the last generation that it now appears an unnecessary sacrifice of men to have the colors carried so conspicuously. They make too easy a mark for rapid fire guns. This decision to get rid of the colors follows the example of the German and other continental armies.

A man who has just returned from St. John, N. B., tells of an experience of his there which caused him no little astonishment. Wishing to procure some British and American flags for decorative purposes one day, he started out to make his purchases among the shops of the city. The stars and stripes were everywhere in plenty, but not an English flag could he find in the town! Upon his expressions of surprise at so extraordinary a state of affairs in Her Majesty's dominions, the shopkeepers informed him that the jubilee festivities had completely cleaned out their stock of English flags, and that they had not yet been able to procure a fresh supply. Thus the province's reputation for loyalty was saved, but the New Brunswickers are not wholly at ease under the circumstances, and the consignments of English bunting are anxiously expected.

A New York "society" woman has added a novel venture to the business enterprises of women. She has opened a dainty office, which she calls "a bureau of social requirements." She offers to supply ideas and original designs for entertainments on established lines, relieving the hostess of all weariness and anxiety; to manage and order luncheons, teas, receptions, and other social affairs; to supply menus or recipes; to give information on social matters where any knotty point is vexing the uninitiated; to take charge of madame's visiting book; to keep the household accounts, do the marketing, or supply a visiting or resident housekeeper; to give suggestions and help in matters of dress, home decoration, and shopping; to plan and buy mourning for those in sorrow; to help parents with advice as to schools or charities; to take charge of settling or settling the house in fall or spring; to care for lamps and silver, and to supply ladies and children with a pleasant place to have their boots polished.

Is it a reasonably regulation of a railroad company to keep its station open only from 7 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night in a village in which there are but fifty inhabitants? This question has just been answered in the

affirmative in the courts of Indiana at circuit and upon appeal. A passenger had bought a return ticket, which he was required to have stamped at such a station before it would be receivable for his homeward trip. He neglected to apply at the station for this purpose until after 7 P. M., when the office had been closed for the day, and he insisted that under those circumstances the conductor was bound to accept his ticket unstamped, as it was unreasonable not to keep the station open longer. The courts, however, were unanimously of the opinion that twelve hours a day afforded the passenger an ample opportunity to present his ticket, and that the railroad could not be required to keep its station at such a village open day and night.

The majority of the patents issued to women of late years have been for articles in the culinary utensil line or that of furniture and furnishings, while in regard to wearing apparel there have been many patents. It rested with Henrietta J. Lyon, Newark, N. J., when her patent was issued January 2, 1894, and for one of a patent for pantaloons protector, May 8, 1894. There have been a number of typewriter patents issued to women inventors, sewing and spinning machines, stationery articles, toys and games, toilet articles, musical apparatus, theatrical appliances, medical appliances and agricultural implements. Probably one of the most amusing patents for an invention is that of an improvement on a hammock for two. If the new woman wishes some object lesson to prove that the mind feminine is not a whit behind that of the male, she can point proudly to the list of women inventors in the patent office. But if the argument needs to be refuted it can be done so successfully, it is claimed, by pointing to the fact that many of the articles invented are solely to gratify woman's vanity and assist in the adornment of her physical charms.

That the lot of the sailor in the British mercantile marine is no better is shown by a report of the Government Board of Trade just issued in London, and according to which the number of cases of desertion during the twelve months which have just been brought to a close exceeds 14,000. With the exception of a few hundred only, all these deserting seamen were what are known as long-voiced men, and their abandonment of their ships in some foreign port—usually an American one—meant to them not only the sacrifice of character, with the certainty of imprisonment in the event of recapture, but likewise the loss of all accumulation of pay, which is only given to the men on completing the time for which they have shipped. The Board of Trade calculates that, estimating the accumulated pay of each deserting sailor at a minimum average of \$50 nearly \$750,000 is thus lost to the sailors and to their families at home, the money, of course, remaining in the hands of their employers. The English Government now proposes to devise means by which ship owners and ship masters, who often brutally treat their men with the express object of inducing them to desert without demanding their pay should be forced to disgorge all such accumulations of wages for the benefit of the nearest relatives of the deserters.—Boston Transcript.

Write Stories Asleep.

William Hill is a farmer living a few miles from Kirkwood, Iowa. He is an easy-going, matter-of-fact man, who devotes his attention to the farm, and during his waking moments can talk of little else than the products of the land.

When he is asleep, however, a curious thing occurs. For some time Hill has told his family that he has dreamed of stories that he has composed anything heretofore published, but he invariably forgets them on awakening. He, however, conceived the idea of placing writing material by his bedside, and when he dropped off to sleep his mind was impressed with the thought that whatever he dreamed must be written down. At first there was no result, then on awakening in the morning he would find a few indistinguishable marks on the paper.

Now, however, he has several times arisen to find the pad filled with a short story. Those to whom the manuscript has been shown pronounce it of unusual merit and of a strictly original style. Hill in his waking moments cannot recall a line of the productions, and reads the manuscript with interest. While he is a man of little education, the sketches are well written.

Psychologists, who have heard of the case, point to this fact as a demonstration that the man has two distinct personalities.—New York Press.

Best Time to Sleep.

In view of the many changes which have been rung on the early-to-bed early-to-rise idea, the following opinion from an eminent medical authority ought to be of interest: He takes up the old statement that an hour before midnight is worth two hours after, and gives his opinion as follows: "I had an opportunity to make a study of this subject in my naval service during the late war. On shipboard, as is undoubtedly known to most of you, the ship's company—officers and men alike—stand four-hour watches day and night, and to get the required amount of rest are obliged to get their sleep irregularly; to so arrange it that the same man shall not be obliged to take early or late watches continually, the 'dog-watch' of two hours is intercalated, thus adding to the irregularity. In watching the results for over two years, I could never discover that the watch officers and men were not fully refreshed by their sleep as well as the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch, and have hours as regular as those of any household." It seems to make little difference to those who have given careful attention to this subject whether people sleep at one time or another, so that they get a sufficient amount of sleep.—New York Ledger.

A lady in Rochester, N. Y., has an autograph album, which she started to open when a child. It has now reached the age of 40, and she has a catalogue of names in it.